Daily Report

Latin America

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FBIS-LAT-89-195 CONTENTS *11 October 1989*

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INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Paz Zamora, Garcia, Barco To Meet With Bush *[Madrid EFE]* 1
Three Presidents Issue Communique *[Madrid EFE]* 1
Group of Eight Minus Panama Begins Meetings 2
Brazil's Sodre Arrives in Trujillo *[Lima TV]* 2
Presidents Paz, Barco Arrive *[Madrid EFE]* 2
Uruguayan President Participates *[Lima TV]* 2
Peru, Brazil Sign Accords *[Madrid EFE]* 2
Perez To Request Panama Expulsion *[AFP]* 2
Cavallo Cited on Draft Declaration *[Buenos Aires Radio]* 3
Group Discusses Cuba, OAS *[Madrid EFE]* 4
Paz Zamora Leaves for Home *[Madrid EFE]* 4
Kingston Site of Meeting on Electoral Systems *[CANA]* 4

CARIBBEAN

Cuba

Havana Says U.S. Admits Role in Panama Coup *[Havana Radio]* 6
Mexico Proposes Cuba Be Invited To Rejoin OAS *[Havana TV]* 6
Fidel, Raul Castro Elected to CTC Congress *[Havana Radio]* 6
Castro at Reception Marking GDR Anniversary *[Havana Radio]* 6
GDR Ambassador Awarded Medal *[Havana Radio]* 6
Economic Cooperation Protocol Signed With USSR *[Havana Radio]* 7
Cooperation Agreement Signed With CSSR *[Havana TV]* 7
Commentary on New Direction of Hungarian Party *[Havana Radio]* 7
Party Central Committee Delegation Visits PRC 7
Told Castro Visit Anticipated *[Havana TV]* 7
Tours Shanghai *[Havana TV]* 7
Ends 10-Day Visit *[Havana Radio]* 8
Delegate to UN States Nation's Position on Debt *[Havana Radio]* 8
Bilateral Relations With Syria Satisfactory *[Havana Radio]* 8
Risquet Stops Over in Ethiopia, Arrives in Uganda *[Havana TV]* 8
Almeida Meets With Vietnam's Nguyen Van Linh *[Havana TV]* 9
FAR Commission Observes Defense Exercise *[Havana TV]* 9
FMLN War-Wounded Arrive in Havana *[Havana International]* 9
Internationalist Combatants Arrive From Angola *[Havana Radio]* 9

Barbados

Foreign Minister Addresses UN General Assembly *[CANA]* 9

Dominican Republic

Six Injured in Bomb Explosions in Santiago, Cotui *[NOTIMEX]* 10

Haiti

Avril at Law Courts, Urges End to Insecurity *[L'UNION 3 Oct]* 10
CEP Holds News Conference on Electoral Agenda *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 11

Atmosphere 'Unpleasant' *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 12
Commissariat, CEP Discuss Overseas Voting *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 13
PUCH, PDCH Leaders Issue Statements *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 13
Panpra Makes Public First Congress' Resolutions *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 14
Measures Taken Against Strike Participants *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 15

Trinidad and Tobago

NAR Criticizes Opposition Convention *[CANA]* 15
Oil Strike Spreads; Negotiations Resume 10 Oct *[CANA]* 15

MEXICO

Noriega Linked to Mexican Pharmaceutical Company *[Madrid EFE]* 16
FMLN Disabled Leave Mexico for Cuba *[Madrid EFE]* 16

CENTRAL AMERICA

Belize

Foreign Minister on Trade, Border Dispute, Drugs *[CANA]* 17

El Salvador

President Cristiani Criticizes Embassy Takeover *[San Salvador TV]* 17
8 Killed, 20 Wounded in Government, Rebel Clashes *[AFP]* 17

Guatemala

President Cerezo Appoints 3 New Ministers *[ACAN]* 18
GAM Reports on Another Kidnapping Incident *[EL GRAFICO 9 Oct]* 18

Honduras

Government Decree on Railroad Labor Conflict *[TIEMPO 9 Oct]* 18

Nicaragua

Assembly Approves Constitutional Reforms *[ACAN]* 19
Businessman Reports New FSLN Property Seizures *[LA PRENSA 6 Oct]* 20

Panama

Foreign Minister Calls U.S. Contradictory *[Hamburg DPA]* 20
President Francisco Rodriguez on Coup, U.S. *[EL DIA 6 Oct]* 20
Adviser Warns of Price of U.S. Intervention *[ACAN]* 22
FDP Plans 'Major Restructuring' After Coup *[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 10 Oct]* 23
Presidency Communique on Temporary Measures *[Panama City Radio]* 23
Newspapers on Laws, U.S. 24
Commentaries on Events, 'War Laws' *[CRITICA 9 Oct]* 24
Human Rights Group on 'Summary Executions' *[ACAN]* 25
Wife Denies Coupist Suicide *[ACAN]* 25
Announcement Abolishes 13th Month Bonus *[Panama City Radio]* 26
Government Delegation for Next PCC Meeting *[Panama City TV]* 26
PCC's Manfredo on Administrator, New Canal *[Panama City TV]* 26
Education Ministry Closes Schools 11-13 Oct *[Panama City TV]* 27
National Press Informed of Curfew Expansion *[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 10 Oct]* 27
Curfew Remains in Effect *[Panama City TV]* 27

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina

Further on Presidential Pardons, Reaction 28
Decree No 1002 *[CLARIN 8 Oct]* 28
Rico, Seineldin Prospects *[NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS]* 29
Montonero Leaders Return *[TELAM]* 29
Alfonsin Critical of Pardon *[NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS]* 30
President Menem Meets OAS Secretary General *[TELAM]* 30
Foreign Minister Comments on Panama, UK 30
Position on Panama *[NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS]* 30
Talks With UK *[DYN]* 31
Cavallo Leaves for Presummit Meeting in Peru *[TELAM]* 31
Alsogaray Returns From Debt Talks in U.S. *[Buenos Aires Radio]* 32
PRC Ambassador on Trade Relations, Investment *[TELAM]* 32
Uruguayan Minister Calls Trade 'Very Fluid' *[TELAM]* 32
Government Signs Oil Contract With Private Firms *[TELAM]* 32
September Inflation Rate Totals 9.4 Percent *[NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS]* 33
Group Threatens, Bombs Lanus Newspaper *[NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS]* 33
Alfonsin Reviews Radical Government Achievements *[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 7 Oct]* 33

Bolivia

President Paz Zamora Departs for Peru Meeting *[La Paz Radio]* 34
Summit Seeks Antidrug Strategy *[Madrid EFE]* 34
Expansion of Army's Antidrug Role Considered *[La Paz Radio]* 35
Minister on Goals of Coca Replacement Plan *[La Paz Radio]* 35
$3 Billion Needed for Substitution *[Madrid EFE]* 35
Senate Views Drug Production Totals, Options *[Madrid EFE]* 36
56 Cocaine Factories Destroyed; Arrests Made *[Madrid EFE]* 36
Colombian Drug Trafficker Said in Country *[Madrid EFE]* 37
Minister Denies Clashes on Brazilian Border *[La Paz Radio]* 37

Brazil

Sarney Leaves To Attend Group of Eight Meeting *[Brasilia Radio]* 37
Flecha de Lima on Computer Agreement With U.S. *[Brasilia Radio]* 37
Cocaine Exports Via Natal, Fortaleza Investigated *[O GLOBO 5 Oct]* 38

Chile

Antinuclear Committee Protests U.S. Maneuvers *[Madrid EFE]* 38
Navy Runs Checks on Sub *[Santiago Radio]* 39
President Pinochet Appoints Members to Courts *[Santiago Radio]* 39
Carabineros Chief Meets Menem in Buenos Aires *[Santiago Radio]* 39
Presidential Candidates Hold Television Debate *[Santiago Radio]* 39
Opposition Leader Receives Death Threats *[Santiago Radio]* 40
UDI Candidate's Office Bombed *[Santiago TV]* 40
Errazuriz Office Attacked *[Santiago Radio]* 41
Mob Attacks Social Workers in Southern Santiago *[Santiago Radio]* 41
Government Considers Ex-PCCh Leader's Return *[Santiago Radio]* 41

Colombia

Government Denies Dialogue With Drug Traffickers *[Madrid EFE]* 41
More on Alleged Dialogue *[Bogota TV]* 42
Drug Traffickers Offer Deal *[Hamburg DPA]* 43
Contacts Create Controversy *[Bogota TV]* 43
Plans To Meet Traffickers Denied *[Bogota TV]* 44
Officials To Report on Alleged Talks *[Bogota TV]* 44

Barco Denies Montoya Met Traffickers *[Bogota Radio]* 45
M-19 To Participate in Next Year's Election 45
Leader To Run for President *[Madrid EFE]* 45
Becomes Political Party *[AFP]* 45
To Seek Agreements *[Bogota Radio]* 46
Leader Launches Campaign *[Bogota TV]* 46
Curfew Imposed After Killing of Bishop in Arauca *[Bogota TV]* 47
ELN Denies Killing Bishop *[Madrid EFE]* 47
Police Dismantle 'Terrorist' Network in Bogota *[AFP]* 47
Army Seizes Drug Lord's Communications Equipment *[Madrid EFE]* 48
Police Seize 450 Pounds of Dynamite in Bogota *[Bogota TV]* 48
EL ESPECTADOR Manager in Medellin Killed *[Bogota TV]* 48
Extraditables Responsible *[Madrid EFE]* 48
New Wave of Bombings in Bogota, Pereira *[Bogota Radio]* 49
Congressman, 4 Children Killed *[AFP]* 49
Student-Police Clash Leaves 10 Injured in Timbio *[Hamburg DPA]* 50
Body of Kidnapped 4th Brigade Secretary Found *[Hamburg DPA]* 50
Firebomb in Bus Kills 7 in Bogota *[Madrid EFE]* 50
Army Dismantles Rebel Training Camp *[AFP]* 50
Liberal Party Councilman Kidnapped, Killed *[AFP]* 50
2 Bombs Explode in Northern Bogota; 6 Wounded *[Bogota Radio]* 51

Ecuador

Government Terms Marches Coup D'Etat Attempt *[Hamburg DPA]* 51

Paraguay

Reportage on Colorado Activity, Pronouncements 51
Paper Calls for U.S. Investment *[PATRIA 8 Oct]* 51
Possible New Alliance Within Party *[EL DIARIO 7 Oct]* 52
Precinct Heads for Traditionalists *[PATRIA 7 Oct]* 52
Party President Issues Communique *[ULTIMA HORA 7 Oct]* 52
Party Unity Seen as 'Imperative' *[PATRIA 10 Oct]* 53
Reform Movement Said 'Losing Strength' *[ABC COLOR 8 Oct]* 53

Peru

'Extreme' Security Measures for Group of Eight 54
Larco Cox Guarantees Safety *[Lima TV]* 54
15,000 Officers Enlisted *[Madrid EFE]* 55
Bombs Explode in Trujillo *[Madrid EFE]* 55
Group of 8 on Ousting Panama, Admitting Ecuador *[Madrid EFE]* 56
Panamanian Envoy Presence 'Uncomfortable *[Madrid EFE]* 56
Some 2,500 Arrested in Search for TV Impresario *[Madrid EFE]* 57
More Casualties of Shining Path Attacks Reported *[Madrid EFE]* 57
Shining Path Plans To Cut Lima's Food Supply *[Madrid EFE]* 58
Barrantes Declares Presidential Candidacy *[Lima TV]* 58
PCP Leader on United Left Ticket *[Lima TV]* 59
Worker, Peasant Front Registers Candidates *[Lima TV]* 59
Membership in Antartic Treaty Committee *[Lima TV]* 59
Soviet Research Ship Authorized To Enter Waters *[EL COMERCIO 2 Oct]* 59

Uruguay

Official Killed While Trying To Remove Bomb *[Madrid EFE]* 59
9 Oct General Strike Activities Reported *[Madrid EFE]* 60

Venezuela

Coverage of Mitterrand 2-Day State Visit 60

On Lifting Bank Secrecy *[Paris Radio]* 60
Departs Caracas for Quito *[AFP]* 60
Perez Says Panama Coupists Executed in Prison *[AFP]* 61
President, Barco Sign Border Agreements *[Caracas TV]* 61
100 Said Arrested After Rumors of Looting *[AFP]* 61
News Agency Denies Rumors *[Hamburg DPA]* 62
* Vast Oil Reserves Located in Monagas *[EL NACIONAL 22 Aug]* 62
* Phosphate Reserves Found in Tachira Region *[EL NACIONAL 14 Aug]* 63

Guyana

Ariane Launch Postponed Due to Electrical Fault *[Paris Radio]* 64
Brazil To Build 150-Mile Road Across Nation *[Bonaire Radio]* 64
Hoyte Urges New Investments in Sugar Industry *[CANA]* 64

Suriname

Discussions With Indians Planned for 9 Oct *[Bonaire Radio]* 64
Lachmon Departs for Talks *[Paramaribo International]* 64
Referendum Proposed *[Paramaribo International]* 65
Youths Form Liberation Movement Mandela *[Paramaribo International]* 65
Indians Sign Pact With Movement *[Paramaribo International]* 65
Sedoc Addresses UN General Assembly 9 Oct *[Paramaribo International]* 65
President Shankar: Nation's Economy 'Improving' *[Bonaire Radio]* 65

Paz Zamora, Garcia, Barco To Meet With Bush

PY1010222389 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2122 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Text] Ica, Peru, 10 Oct (EFE)—The presidents of Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru, the three cocaine processing and producing countries, today accepted U.S. President George Bush's proposal to hold a meeting to discuss the drug trafficking problem.

The three presidents, Bolivia's Jaime Paz Zamora, Colombia's Virgilio Barco, and Peru's Alan Garcia, met today in the city of Ica. They reported in a joint communique that the meeting with Bush must take place within the next 90 days.

The three presidents also stated that it would be beneficial if the European Community sent a representative.

Three Presidents Issue Communique

PY1110010989 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0015 GMT 11 Oct 89

[Text] Ica, 10 Oct (EFE)—The presidents of Colombia, Bolivia and Peru—the main coca-producing countries—today invited their U.S. counterpart George Bush to a meeting within the next 90 days to discuss the drug-trafficking problem.

Colombian President Virgilio Barco, Bolivian President Jaime Paz Zamora, and Peruvian President Alan Garcia, thus accepted Bush's suggestion to hold a summit on illegal drug trafficking.

The chiefs of state of the three Andean countries met in Ica, a southern Peruvian city. They have entrusted a technical commission with drafting a joint position for the meeting with Bush. This commission will meet on 20 November in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, a city in central Bolivia.

The official communique of the tripartite "summit," that President Alan Garcia read after the meeting had ended, stated that European participation in the meeting with Bush would be "very important."

According to the Peruvian and Bolivian Governments, illegal drug trafficking is increasing in Europe, thus, this continent should participate in any positive joint anti-drug plan.

The presidents voiced their "political will to continue their frontal struggle against drug trafficking and to coordinate actions bearing in mind the differences and variations of the problem in each country, while fully respecting the sovereignty of each state."

Thus, the presidents indirectly acknowledged that the problem of drug trafficking affects Colombia, where 80 percent of all cocaine is processed, in a different way than it affects Bolivia and Peru, where 90 percent of all coca leaves are produced.

The presidential communique added: "We are aware that the problem of drug trafficking has different stages such as production, marketing, and consumption which require markedly different treatments."

The observers at the meeting believe that from Colombia's point of view drug trafficking is fundamentally a legal and police problem while Peru and Bolivia will have to deal with a high social and economic cost if the approximately 260,000 hectares of coca plantations in both countries are eradicated, because they provide work to more than one million people.

The three presidents stressed that there is a "growing universal awareness" of the seriousness of the problem (of drug trafficking) and of the shared responsibility which the states have toward it.

Barco, Paz Zamora, and Garcia held a 4-hour meeting, 2 more hours than was scheduled, at a hotel in this city, which is located in the middle of the desert in southern Peru.

The chiefs of state did not make any remarks after Garcia read the communique, and they withdrew quickly from the meeting room.

When the press surrounded him, the Bolivian president highlighted "the political decision" of "undertaking the problem of drug trafficking jointly" that emerged during the meeting.

"We have exchanged ideas and we have made the decision to formulate a joint plan between the three countries and then submit it to the United States, Europe and other nations," Paz Zamora added.

He said that the joint plan, which will probably be drafted by the technicians who are going to meet in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, must be based on a solution to the problem of drug trafficking that will be "the most beneficial for Bolivia, Peru and Colombia."

The chief of state also highlighted the need for Europe to participate in the meeting with Bush because the European Community "during the recent past has demonstrated a marked interest in facing this problem jointly with other countries."

"As the international community becomes increasingly aware that co-responsibility is needed, our three countries will always be open to those nations that are interested in this problem and want to participate," Paz Zamora indicated.

He added that the antinarcotics plan that was outlined by William Bennett, the main adviser on drugs to the U.S. Government, "is an advance and it shows that the United States is assuming its coresponsibility with the other industrialized nations."

The Bennett Plan, which was announced on 5 September by Bush, seeks a solution to a problem that is considered in the United States as "a serious threat to national

security." It provides $2 billion in aid to Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru over the next 5 years.

The government of Peru and Bolivia consider that this proposal "is not sufficient and that it is not very serious," because, among other reasons, it does not guarantee a program for the substitution of coca plantations that will help the campesinos.

Group of Eight Minus Panama Begins Meetings

Brazil's Sodre Arrives in Trujillo

PY0910175389 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Oct 89

[Excerpts] Brazilian Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Roberto de Abreu Sodre arrived in the beautiful city of Trujillo at 1710. He is being met at Huanchaca Airport by [La Libertad] Prefect Dr Arnaldo Estrada. [passage omitted]

We also want to inform you that Colombian Foreign Minister Julio Londono Paredes and Venezuelan Foreign Minister Reinaldo Figueredo [name and title as heard] will not attend this meeting in Trujillo. They will participate, however, in the summit that will be held in the city of Ica right after this meeting. Londono and Figueredo will be represented in Trujillo by their personal envoys. [passage omitted]

Presidents Paz, Barco Arrive

PY1010175289 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1557 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Text] Pisco (Peru), 10 Oct (EFE)—Bolivian President Jaime Paz Zamora and Colombian President Virgilio Barco arrived this morning at the air base of this Peruvian port where they were welcomed by their Peruvian counterpart Alan Garcia.

The three presidents boarded a helicopter and left for Ica, 60 km away, to participate in a conference to prepare a common strategy against drug trafficking.

The presidents of the Group of Eight will meet tomorrow in Ica, 300 km south of Lima. They will be assisted by their foreign and economy ministers.

Uruguayan President Participates

PY1010201289 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Summary] Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti has arrived in Pisco to participate in the meeting of the president of the Group of Eight. On arrival, he greeted local authorities, listened to the national anthems of the two countries, and then reviewed troops. Peruvian President Alan Garcia was not present to welcome him because at this moment he is participating in a tripartite meeting with the Presidents of Colombia and Bolivia seeking agreement on a common strategy with which to combat drug trafficking and terrorism.

Peru, Brazil Sign Accords

PY1010160989 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0117 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Text] Trujillo, 9 Oct (EFE)—Brazil and Peru signed agreements here today establishing a mixed commission to support the antidrug struggle and increasing bilateral economic cooperation.

The agreements provide a basis for signing new accords, promoting investment, and transfering energy technology.

The agreements were signed by Peruvian Foreign Minister Guillermo Larco Cox and his Brazilian counterpart, Roberto de Abreu Sodre, before the inaugural meeting of the Group of Eight foreign ministers, with representatives from Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Peru, and Uruguay. Colombia and Venezuela are not attending this meeting for governmental reasons.

Larco Cox and Abreu Sodre emphasized the agreements signed on connecting roads and establishing free zones under a program of integration between the Pacific and Atlantic Ocean regions to aid in the exploitation of resources in the Pacific basin.

The agreements include topics related to border trade; cultural scientific, technological, and tourist cooperation; and antidrug actions.

Brazil and Peru also renewed "their confidence" that the OAS will continue to cooperate with the development program for border communities in Inapari (Peru) and [placename indistinct] (Brazil). This program includes activities in the areas of natural resources and agricultural, mining, telecommunication, and tourist development.

Larco Cox and Abreu Sodre also formalized a technical cooperation program that provides for the implementation of integrated projects in the Peruvian jungle in the areas of health, transportation, and product marketing.

Abreu Sodre said that the agreements will allow both countries to make great progress in their economic activities, especially in the border regions.

Brazil and Peru have also made a commitment to preserve the Amazon ecological system, "which has caused much concern in the international community."

Abreu Sodre pointed out that Brazil had donated $157 million to Peru for the construction of the Chavimochic irrigation system in northern Peru. He also stressed the current bilateral negotiations over the exploitation of natural gas in Camisea, Peru, and oil in the Peruvian jungle.

Perez To Request Panama Expulsion

PA1110022289 Paris AFP in Spanish 2358 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Text] Caracas, 10 Oct (AFP)—A government communique today confirmed that on 11 October, Venezuela will request the expulsion of Panama from the Group of Eight [G-8] (which originally consisted of Argentina, Brazil,

Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela) during a summit of G-8 presidents in Ica (Peru).

President Carlos Andres Perez has been an staunch critic of the Panamanian "military dictatorship" since the annulment of the 7 May elections and underscores the need to preserve the Torrijos-Carter treaties that mandate the return of the interoceanic canal to Panama.

A document that the government revealed today states the "objectives to be achieved" by Perez during the G-8 summit in Ica:

1. Panama:

A) Declaration in favor of democracy.

B) Expulsion from the Group of Eight.

2. Debt:

A) Reduction of debt or its service.

B) Search for "new financing mechanisms that offer sufficient guarantees to attain development goals."

C) Search for "mechanisms that would allow a progressive normalization of relations with the international financial system."

D) Contribute to the creation of "an overall outlook of the debt problem that would allow the attainment of democracy and development goals."

3. Environment:

A) Adopt measures "to restore and attain sustained conservation of the region's marine environment."

B) Make efforts to secure "substitute noncontaminating technologies."

C) Strengthen regional and international cooperation on environmental matters "in keeping with the priorities of our governments and their sovereign right to manage their natural resources."

D) Reject the production and acquisition of nuclear arms.

4. Drug Trafficking:

A) Commit the political will of producer and consumer countries to implement "consensus measures other than coercive ones" and tackle the problem "simultaneously and in a coherent fashion."

B) Intensify technical and financial cooperation to fight this scourge.

C) "Call for a special session of the UN General Assembly to discuss international cooperation in the antidrug struggle."

Cavallo Cited on Draft Declaration

PY1110034689 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Oct 89

[Relay from the Argentine Foreign Ministry by Diego Ibarra]

[Text] Toward the end of the evening Argentine Foreign Minister Domingo Cavallo who is in Peru, reported on certain portions of the document which the presidents of the G-8 will sign in Ica, Peru, on Thursday, 12 October. At Brazil's suggestion, the draft document includes a paragraph in which the presidents state their deep satisfaction over the beginning of talks between Argentina and Great Britain. The draft adds that these talks further the efforts to establish a peace and cooperation zone in the South Atlantic as had been resolved at the United Nations.

Minister Cavallo explained that the G-8 will reaffirm its support for Argentina's sovereign rights over the islands in dispute. This decision was approved unanimously by all the member countries; namely, Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, and Mexico. It was also reported that the Malvinas issue had not been included originally because when the draft was prepared, the dialogue between Argentina and United Kingdom had not yet begun. However, at Brazil's suggestion the issue was now included.

On the attitude of the G-8 toward Panama—which is a temporarily suspended member of the group—Cavallo explained that the prevailing position is to go on with whatever the group has agreed so far. That is, to display dissatisfaction toward the lack of democracy in Panama. This dissatisfaction is epitomized by the recall or nonposting of ambassadors to Panama by the G-8 countries.

According to a report faxed to the Foreign Ministry, Venezuela's initiative, submitted by President Carlos Andres Perez and supported by Peru, to expel Panama from the G-8, does not seem to have met with general support within the group. Cavallo reiterated that there will be a declaration of dissatisfaction with General Manuel Noriega's procedures but it will not mention any measures that could be interpreted as punishment because this would be tantamount to violating the principle of nonintervention in domestic affairs of other nations.

Cavallo also spoke about the possibility of creating a Latin American common market, adding that the idea of the common market is always present whenever there are talks about integration.

On Thursday, the chairman and other leaders of the Latin American Parliament will submit to the presidents of the G-8, a draft proposal for the establishment of a Latin American economic community.

Group Discusses Cuba, OAS

PY1010191889 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0901 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Text] Trujillo, Peru, 10 Oct (EFE)—A diplomatic source has told EFE that, according to a document that the G-8 foreign ministers will analyze here today, Cuba will be invited to rejoin the OAS. The draft "declaration" will then be submitted for consideration by the presidents of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Mexico, Uruguay, and Venezuela, who will meet in Ica Province, 850 km south of Trujillo, for 2 days beginning tomorrow.

According to the source, Canada and Belize will also be invited to join the OAS.

The document asks members to begin the disarmament of Latin America and "rejects" the creation of joint paramilitary forces to fight drug trafficking.

The foreign ministers meeting is being held in the "Cesar Vallejo" Civic Center without the participation of the Colombian and Venezuelan representatives, who are absent due to government schedule problems. The meeting ends today and the foreign ministers will travel to Ica tomorrow.

The source said the draft declaration includes the issues of the region's foreign debt, which is calculated to be $420 billion, drug trafficking, terrorism, and democracy in Latin America.

The source said that the G-8 position on Panama will be decided at the presidential "summit."

According to statments by Peruvian Foreign Minister Guillermo Larco Cox in Lima on 8 October, Peru favors the separation of Panama from the G-8. During a television interview Larco Cox said that "President Alan Garcia will propose that Panama be expelled from the G-8."

Mexican Foreign Minister Fernando Solana Morales and Argentine Foreign Ministry Domingo Felipe Cavallo said they will hear their counterpart's proposals before making any comments.

Solana said: "The foreign ministers will discuss the issue of Panama during the preparatory meeting and the results will be made known when appropriate."

Cavallo said that "we will listen to the proposal" on the issue and that "we do not have any different initiatives from what has already been adopted."

The Peruvian and Argentine foreign ministers will sign an economic, cultural commercial, and technological agreement in Trujillo today.

On 8 October the Brazilian and Peruvian foreign ministers signed an act establishing the Peruvian-Brazilian Coordinating Commission, whose mission is to promote cooperation between their two countries.

Police sources reported that authorities arrested three presumed militants of the Marxist Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) carrying subversive propaganda on the night of 9 October.

The security provided by at least 5,000 police and Army personnel has until now prevented any terrorist attacks.

Paz Zamora Leaves for Home

PY1010011789 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0009 GMT 11 Oct 89

[Text] Pisco, Peru, 10 Oct (EFE)—Bolivian President Jaime Paz Zamora today returned to his country from this Peruvian port after participating in a tripartite meeting of the countries that have the common problem of drug trafficking. He met with his colleagues Virgilio Barco of Colombia and Alan Garcia of Peru. [passage omitted]

Paz Zamora was seen off at the Peruvian Air Force base in this city by his Peruvian colleague Alan Garcia.

The Bolivian president stayed only a few hours in Peru, where he arrived this morning. He departed at 1744. [passage omitted]

Kingston Site of Meeting on Electoral Systems

FL0910223689 Bridgetown CANA in English 1929 GMT 9 Oct 89

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 9, CANA - A conference on electoral systems in the Caribbean and Central America opened in Kingston on Monday with a call for countries to strengthen their electoral machineries in the face of the growing acceptance of "democracy as a system of government."

Over 50 delegates and observers from the Caribbean and Latin America are attending the conference which ends on October 14. Honduras and Nicaragua, who had been invited, were unable to send representatives, conference officials said.

Throughout the week, delegates will share ideas and information on such topics as the registration process, polling day, and the aftermath and the preparatory process for polling day.

Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley, in declaring the conference open, said if political parties were to contribute to the deepening of the democratic process, then they had to become repositories of knowledge. Political parties, Manley said, have to develop the capacity for knowledge, for analysis, and for interpretation to assist political representatives in the performance of their duties. Manley spoke also of the need for state financing of political parties which have established research departments.

Leader of the opposition Jamaica Labour Party, Edward Seaga, said the "winds of freedom" were sweeping the world which saw "democracy" being established in parts

of the socialist bloc. It was against this background, he said, that countries should strengthen their electoral machinery to prevent abuse of the system.

Referring to the Caribbean region, Seaga said that Cuba was the only country which was resisting the "winds of change towards democracy in the socialist world."

Cuba

Havana Says U.S. Admits Role in Panama Coup

FL0710125289 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1107 GMT 7 Oct 89

[Text] The U.S. Government finally admitted its participation in last Tuesday's failed coup attempt in Panama when Defense Secretary Dick Cheney said that they were informed of the attempt on Sunday—2 days before the coup was attempted. Contacts were made with the insurgents 3 weeks before that and a meeting was held on Sunday with the leader of the coup attempt, Javier Moises Giroldi, to discuss using U.S. forces to block strategic points at the appropriate time, Cheney added.

The danger of a U.S. attack against Panama has not ended. President Bush has just said that his troops will support any other coup attempt that may occur in Panama.

In a message to the people of the United States, the chief of the Panamanian Defense Forces, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, said that the United States is attempting to create a new Vietnam in the isthmian nation.

Mexico Proposes Cuba Be Invited To Rejoin OAS

FL1010161589 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1400 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Text] Mexico has proposed that the foreign ministers of the group known as Group of Eight to invite Cuba to rejoin the OAS. The proposal could be recommended to the presidents attending the OAS summit that begins in Ica, southern Peru, tomorrow. PRENSA LATINA learned that the Mexican proposal was received well by the Group of Eight ministerial meeting delegates. A decision will be made today to see if the initiative to invite Cuba to rejoin the OAS will be included in the draft document that the presidents of Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Peru will be decided in Ica on today.

Fidel, Raul Castro Elected to CTC Congress

FL1110020989 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0018 GMT 11 Oct 89

[Report by Jorge Luis Batista from Bayamo, Granma Province, on "Exclusivo" program—live]

[Text] The fifth provincial conference of the Cuban Workers Federation [CTC], which began at 0800 today, concluded here in the city of Bayamo about an hour ago. The first agreement reached at this meeting was the election of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and Army General Raul Castro as delegates to the 16th CTC Congress

During the conference, Pedro Ross Leal, president of the commission organizing the CTC congress called on the trade union movement to fight relentlessly against crime, as well as against all other manifestations of social indiscipline. In reference to this, he said:

[Begin Ross Leal recording] The country's resources have been assigned to specific tasks. They are moved, not to be used in other tasks, but for the benefit of a certain person, another person, or for the benefit of the person who has to guard and keep that resource. This has to end! [end recording]

During the fifth provincial CTC conference, Comrade Daniel Rodriguez Verdecia was named secretary general of the CTC in Granma Province.

In closing the conference, Roberto Damian Alfonso Gonzalez, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba in Granma Province, described the meeting as very combative and he said that the current goal is to increase everyone's level of responsibility and to encourage dedication to work.

Castro at Reception Marking GDR Anniversary

FL0710120489 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1102 GMT 7 Oct 89

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, last night attended the reception marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. The chief of the Cuban revolution spoke at length with diplomats from the GDR and other nations, as well as with guests invited to the reception.

The event, which was hosted by GDR Ambassador to Cuba Karl-Heinz Moebus, was also attended by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers. Other members of the PCC Politburo, Secretariat, and high-level officials of the Interior Ministry and the Revolutionary Armed Forces, as well as leaders of mass organizations and the diplomatic corps, also attended the reception marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

GDR Ambassador Awarded Medal

FL0710121789 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1103 GMT 7 Oct 89

[Text] The National Executive Secretariat of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] have bestowed the 28 September Medal upon GDR Ambassador to Cuba Karl-Heinz Moebus on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the GDR, which is being celebrated today. National CDR Coordinator Armando Acosta Cordero bestowed the medal upon the GDR Government representative in our country in recognition of his work and the ties of cooperation and friendship that unite the two nations.

Moments after receiving the 28 September Medal, the GDR ambassador explained what his country's situation was 40 years ago. He said that, today, the GDR is a solid state and a strong bastion of socialism. Moebus added that it is the GDR's policy to strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation with our country.

Economic Cooperation Protocol Signed With USSR

FL0610221389 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1953 GMT 6 Oct 89

[Text] Cuba and the USSR today today a new step toward the strengthening of their ties with the signing of several documents which adjust or improve several economic cooperation spheres. Ernesto Melendez, minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation of Cuba, and Konstantin Katushev, Minister of Foreign Economic Relations of the Soviet Union, held a meeting in Moscow which is considered traditional in the kicking off of bilateral cooperation.

A protocol was signed at the end of the meeting. The protocol includes the broad subjects discussed. The status of intergovernmental credits and the process of contracting and supplying development programs in Cuba, were among them. The direct links of economic organizations with Cuban and USSR enterprises and the progress of the construction of priority projects were analyzed, as well as other things.

Cooperation Agreement Signed With CSSR

FL1010040889 Havana Television Service in English 0100 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Text] Josefa Bracero, vice president of the Institute of Cuban Radio and Television, and (Yaroslav Jaknak), director of the Czechoslovak Radio, have signed a cooperation agreement in this field which will be effective from 1990 to 1998.

The agreement establishes the exchange of musical, drama, sports, and information programs between the two institutes. The programs will show the main current events of the two countries, as well as the achievements in science, economy, and culture of the two countries in their construction of socialism. The agreements also provide for the participation of Cuban performers in competitive programs and in tournaments of the Czechoslovak Radio.

Commentary on New Direction of Hungarian Party

FL0710164489 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1040 GMT 7 Oct 89

[Commentary by Orlando Contreras]

[Text] The socialist and workers' parties were created for the purpose of taking power, replacing the bourgeoisie and the remnants of the oligarchy linked to land holding, as well as to create a state of and for workers and peasants which includes the best of the nation's minds. This is what history shows us and this is how it has been up to now.

Today, however, a socialist workers' party—Hungary's—is discussing in its congress how to give up power. At least this is the direction the debates are taking at the congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, which today continues its discussions in Budapest. Many analysts agree with this observation.

PRENSA LATINA special correspondent Teresa Fernandez Coca reports from Budapest that according to statements made to the press by the secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party—which had that name until today, but there is no assurance that it will continue to bear that name—the ideological basis that the new party is trying to adopt, which, I repeat, will not have the same name as the current party, would be similar to that of the Italian or Finnish socialist parties.

Some sectors of the Hungarian party have warned that this road will lead to the restoration of capitalism in Hungary. In brief, these are the problems of the Hungarian communists and it is up to them and to their people to make sovereign decisions on this.

However, the political and historical analyses of these acts is open to whomever wishes to learn a lesson from this.

Party Central Committee Delegation Visits PRC

Told Castro Visit Anticipated

FL0910144589 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Oct 89

[Text] Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, has said he is anticipating with great enthusiasm Cuban President Fidel Castro's visit to China. Jiang received a Cuban delegation headed by Lionel Soto, secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, which is paying an official visit in China.

During the meeting held at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, Jiang Zemin sent greetings to Fidel and the Cuban party and people on behalf of Chinese President Yang Shangkun, Premier Li Peng, and himself.

For his part, Lionel Soto conveyed warm greetings from President Fidel Castro and the Cuban party and people to the Chinese leaders and people on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the PRC which was recently celebrated.

Tours Shanghai

FL0710153289 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 7 Oct 89

[Text] The Cuban delegation touring the city of Shanghai, which is presided over by Lionel Soto, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, has visited the site of the first congress of the

Chinese Communist Party, which met clandestinely there in July 1923. The Cuban delegation arrived in Shanghai on Thursday [5 October] from Guangzhou, old Canton, after visiting the museum that contains photos of Mao Tse Tung and other Chinese leaders that participated in that historic congress. The Cuban delegation also visited areas of social and cultural interest.

Ends 10-Day Visit

FL0910192489 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Oct 89

[Text] The Cuban delegation headed by Lionel Soto, secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], ended a 10-day visit to Beijing today. Soto and the rest of the delegation members were seen off by Zhu Liang, general director of the foreign department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee [title as heard] at the Chinese capital's airport.

During their stay, the members of the Cuban delegation attended the festivities marking the 40th anniversary of the PRC as official guests. During the 1 October celebrations, top Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping greeted Lionel Soto at the peace dais in Tiananmen Square.

The delegation headed by Soto also met with Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party. We are anticipating with great enthusiasm Fidel Castro's visit to China, said Jiang Zemin, who sent sincere greetings to the commander in chief and the Cuban party and people on behalf of President Yang Shangkun, Premier Li Peng, as well as his own. Jiang Zemin added his wishes of prosperity for the cause of the PCC. During the meeting, Lionel Soto conveyed warm greetings from Fidel and the Cuban party and people to the Chinese Communist Party and the great Chinese people on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the PRC marked recently. Jiang Zemin added that the visit of the PCC representatives to China indicates the positive development of relations between the two countries.

Delegate to UN States Nation's Position on Debt

FL0710140989 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1113 GMT 7 Oct 89

[Text] Cuba has stated that it is unacceptable for the peoples of the Third World to pay the foreign debt at the cost of hunger, misery, and poor health. Speaking to the second commission of the UN General Assembly on economic and financial affairs, Cuban delegate (Enrique Mores) said that political instability and social unrest, arising from the debt and the adjustments imposed by international creditor organizations, are thwarting the democratic processes.

The Cuban representative said that between 1982 and 1989, Latin America made $200 billion in debt service payments and, nevertheless, the debt rose by $100 billion. (Mores) reaffirmed our country's position that only by establishing a new international economic order will a just solution be reached on the problem of the debt.

Bilateral Relations With Syria Satisfactory

FL0910234289 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2302 GMT 9 Oct 89

[Text] Our country and Syria have expressed their satisfaction over the development of bilateral relations. This was stated at the end of a meeting between delegations of the two countries which was held in Damascus, capital of the Middle Eastern country.

During the meeting, which was headed by Rodolfo Puentes Ferro, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, and by Ahmad al-Hasan, alternate member of the National Command of the Syrian Ba'th Party, the international situation was discussed, in particular the Middle East situation.

Al-Hassan reiterated Syria's firm position on the Arab-Israeli conflict and the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state. The Cuban delegation emphasized the need to exchange points of view with regard to matters of mutual interest. Our delegation also expressed its appreciation for Syrian policy against the Zionist regime and in favor of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

Risquet Stops Over in Ethiopia, Arrives in Uganda

FL0910162889 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Oct 89

[Text] Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam has characterized relations between his country and Cuba as very friendly and fraternal. Mengistu said this when he met in Addis Ababa with Jorge Risquet, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Politburo. Risquet conveyed friendship messages from Cuban President Fidel Castro and Army General Raul Castro, first vice president and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

The Ethiopian leader expressed deep-felt words of gratitude for the historic contribution of the Cuban internationalist combatants in defense of the sovereignty and territorial soundness of Ethiopia, when it was attacked by outside forces 12 years ago.

Mengistu and Risquet examined the current international situation giving particular attention to the current campaign imperialists are carrying out aimed at undermining socialism from within. They also noted the need for a united action of communist and labor parties to face the attack of reactionaries.

After stopping over in Addis Ababa for a few hours, the Cuban delegation headed by Risquet left for Kampala, where it arrived today to attend the festivities marking the 27th anniversary of Uganda's independence. Eriya Kategaya, first deputy prime minister of Uganda, welcomed the Cuban leader at Entebbe's international airport. Kategaya and Risquet held a lively chat on bilateral relations at the air terminal.

Almeida Meets With Vietnam's Nguyen Van Linh

FL0710144189 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 7 Oct 89

[Text] Juan Almeida, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba, has met in Berlin with Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party. The two officials are in Berlin heading delegations from their respective countries to attend the festivities marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

During their meeting, the two officials discussed important matters pertaining to the current international situation, as well as matters of common interest pertaining to Cuban-Vietnamese relations.

FAR Commission Observes Defense Exercise

FL0610023089 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Oct 89

[Text] The Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] commission, which is headed by Brigade General Urbelino Betancourt and is inspecting the preparations for the "30th Anniversary of the Triumph of the Revolution" maneuvers in the western provinces, toured today various places in Havana City after having completed its work in Pinar del Rio Province.

This afternoon, the FAR commission, together with the leaders of the Western Army and the defense commissions of the western provinces, observed an anti-tank defense exercise conducted by the Territorial Troops Militia in a Diez de Octubre Municipality defense zone. The exercise ended with an impromptu rally in support of the revolution which confirms the people's decision to conduct quality maneuvers. It also made evident the training to wage the war of all the people if this becomes necessary.

[Begin Brig Gen Betancourt recording, identified by caption] We have seen what the comrades of the western part of the country have done. We have seen in this maneuver the effort, sweat, and dedication in the conducting this aspect of the country's defense preparedness. We have had a great impression of what is being done in the capital for the strengthening of defense. Some details still need to be finished. We hope you can finish them and that you improve this training even more. Thank you very much comrades. Fatherland, or death! We will win! [crowd joins: We will win! [end recording]

FMLN War-Wounded Arrive in Havana

PA0810152589 Havana International Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 8 Oct 89

[Text] The 48 disabled Salvadoran guerrillas who had sought refuge at the Mexican Embassy in San Salvador arrived in Havana early today on an International Red Cross flight.

The group occupied the Salvadoran Metropolitan Cathedral for 45 days to demand their right to leave the country to receive medical treatment in reaction to the Cristiani regime's refusal to not recognize international agreements in this regard.

Francisco Castro, representative of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] in Cuba, said that the evacuation of this group of war-wounded guerrillas is a result of the pressure by the Salvadoran people, the country's Catholic Church, and the opposition parties, as well as the support of the international community.

Following their arrival at Jose Marti Airport in Havana, the Salvadoran war-wounded, whose average age is approximately 20 years, were taken to the Miguel Henriquez Hospital in Havana where they will receive initial treatment.

Internationalist Combatants Arrive From Angola

FL1010132589 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1211 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Text] Another group of over 150 internationalist combatants flew to the fatherland from the sister Angolan land a few hours before the 121th anniversary of the Grito de Yara is marked.

[Name indistinct], who holds the Ernesto Che Guevara Order, told Radio Reloj that as he returns from his third internationalist mission, his revolutionary commitment is even greater inasmuch as his return is taking place between two glorious dates, one of them being, precisely, the fall of the heroic guerrilla fighter in Bolivia. Second Lieutenant Clara Morales, combatant of the Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force and only woman returning on this flight, noted the significance of setting foot on Cuban soil just before the 10 October celebration after having fulfilled a 14-month mission in Angola.

All combatants who traveled on this flight bear on their chest the Cuba-Angola Victory Medal, among other awards.

Barbados

Foreign Minister Addresses UN General Assembly

FL1110001589 Bridgetown CANA in English 2347 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados Oct 10, CANA—Barbados on Tuesday called for more action to resolve the international debt crisis, warning that failure could trigger "terrible effects in terms of social upheaval and dislocation".

In an address before the United Nations General Assembly, the country also recommended greater effort to bring peace to the Middle East and voiced concern about "ominmous developments" which it said could hinder Namibia's freedom.

"...In relation to international debt, the record of action so far emphasises the need for a global conference to look at the question of debt in all its dimensions," Barbados' foreign minister, Maurice King, told the United Nations. "The ad hoc and piecemeal measures which have been put forward so far are clearly not addressing the problem in the timely and comprehensive manner that is necessary."

"Failure to involve all parties, including, particularly, the private commercial banks, have produced obstacles to the full implementation of the various proposals, resulting in half-hearted efforts at implementation and less than full coverage of those affected."

King told the gathering it was "certain that the terrible effects in terms of social upheaval and dislocation" the debt crisis would cause if not resolved "will be felt far beyond the confines of the national borders in which they occur".

King said that the emergence of new centres of economic power and the prospects of new fashions of trade and investment make an international debt conference vital. "Any further delay concerning the conference will only increase the intolerable social costs being borne by indebted countries as they strive to repay their debt," he said.

In a speech monitored here, King urged the international community to "remain vigilant, lest at the 11th hour ... the evil regime of apartheid" tried to hinder Namibia's move to independence. He spoke of "certain ominous developments" in Namibia which he said indicated South Africa did not want to free the African country.

"It is, therefore, vitally important," he said, "that the apartheid regime be told in no uncertain terms, especially by those to whom it must listen, that the international community will not be satisfied with anything less than complete freedom for the Namibian people."

King added: "We must be conscious, however, that the achievement of political freedom is only the starting point for Namibia's membership in the community of nations.

"Considerable financial and technical assistance will be necessary to place the country on the path to economic development."

King also talked about the need for international cooperation to solve the illegal drugs and environmental degradation problems. Efforts to eliminate the drug menace, he said, "would be doomed to failure unless they reflect the will of producer, consumer, and transit states alike".

Dominican Republic

Six Injured in Bomb Explosions in Santiago, Cotui

FL1010224089 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2142 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Text] Santo Domingo, 10 Oct (NOTIMEX)—Press sources have reported that a total of six people were injured after two bombs exploded in the cities of Santiago and Cotui, which are located north of the Dominican capital. The bombs exploded yesterday at the start of the strikes called by trade union organizations to protest the increased cost of living.

Trade union officials report that the strikes in both those cities were suspended so that the National Governmental Committee on Salaries, meeting in Santo Domingo, can have time to analyze the possibility of granting an emergency increase.

Haiti

Avril at Law Courts, Urges End to Insecurity

FL0510150389 Port-au-Prince L'UNION in French No 223, 3 Oct 89 pp 1, 8

[Speech delivered by Lieutenant General Prosper Avril, president of the Haitian military government, at the Law Courts on 2 October on the occasion of the resumption of court sessions after summer recess]

[Text] Mr President of the Court of Cassation, Mr Vice President of the Court of Cassation, Ladies and Gentlemen Judges of the Court of Cassation, Honorable Magistrates, Mr President of the Order of Lawyers and Members of the Council of the Order of Lawyers, Ladies, Gentlemen, People of Haiti:

Gathered here today to solemnly proceed to reopen the courts, I hope the ritual character of this ceremony is not eclipsing its highly symbolic dimension. The presence of each and every one of us here this morning must signify our collective commitment to giving justice its due place in our society, and restoring to legal proceedings their force and their dignity.

In these very law courts, where as a brand new graduate of the School of Law and Economic Sciences of Port-au-Prince I swore to defend widows and orphans, I find myself once again being moved by the nobility of the ideal to which I, on that day in the past, subscribed.

In our current context of social transformation, the building of a democratic society in which fundamental freedoms and human and civic rights are to blossom requires, precisely, that the judicial branch of the government be strong, fair, and in all ways responsible. It must be able to freely and courageously exercise all the attributes of its independence, so that not even the government itself will be above the law. This then, Honorable Members of the Bench and of the body of the public prosecutors, is the historic gauntlet that the current juncture is flinging down before your patriotism.

For its part, well aware of the Haitian people's profound attachment to the universal values of freedom and justice, my government has buckled down to implementing an entire series of measures aimed at restructuring the Haitian judicial system.

In my 10 December 1988 message on the occasion of the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, I said that the principal axis of the government's policy on justice would be the restoration of our judicial system and the improvement of our penal system. I also highlighted the need to include, in internal Haitian law, the democratic norms and principles defined in the basic charter of the United Nations and in the international agreements, pacts, and treaties on the protection and promotion of human and civic rights that Haiti has signed.

Furthermore, steps were taken to organize training seminars (?and) reflections intended for the rural population, and for the different agents involved in matters such as the civil registry, the offices of the notaries, surveying, and the courts of conciliation in the 15 jurisdictions of the Republic of Haiti.

In addition to this, the reform of the penal system has been undertaken. The government has just issued a decree creating the "National Penitentiary Administration," an agency henceforth under the Ministry of Justice.

Finally, within the framework of the constitutional dispositions related to it, the "Office for the Protection of the Citizenry" has been created very recently. In support of this office, a "Legal Service" has been instituted within the Ministry of Justice. The duty of this service is to improve the possibilities of the peasants and the underprivileged having access to unobscured and impartial justice. It will provide them, at no cost whatsoever, with whatever legal assistance is necessary whenever they must appear in the courts and tribunals of the Republic.

People of Haiti: The coming months, with the attendant agitation characteristic of all electoral periods in Haiti, will put to the test the patience, tolerance, courage, good citizenship, and patriotism of each and every one of us. The success of the transition to democracy depends on all the nation's sons, united to attain a common objective: to save the nation. Also, to succeed in saving the nation, we must all—together—tackle this insecurity that is unsettling the Haitian community. I therefore take advantage of my presence here today at the Law Courts to call on all sectors of the nation to eradicate this evil, which is not compatible with our culture.

The numerous initiatives thus far taken are going to be bolstered. However, in view of the coming elections, we want to remind everyone that the problem of insecurity is not exclusively the business of the Armed Forces and the members of the judiciary. Each and every one of us must feel he is concerned: the Armed Forces; the judiciary; political parties; socioprofessional, religious, and union organizations; political and cultural groups; and, in fact, all the men and women of Haiti.

The executive branch of the government is more than ever open to dialogue and to concerted action, and is ready to listen to any and all suggestions as to what kind of measures could be taken, and how such measures could be applied—within the framework of the law—to annihilate this scourge that is destroying our country's image and putting a brake on the nation's development.

On the eve of the beginning of the coming political activities, which condition the nation's very future, let all the nation's sons unite to cry out loud and clear "Down with insecurity! Long live democracy!"

Mr President of the Court of Cassation, Mr Vice President of the Court of Cassation, Ladies and Gentlemen Judges of the Court of Cassation, Honorable Magistrates, Mr President of the Order of Lawyers and Members of the Council of the Order, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I will not conclude my statements without reminding you that once insecurity has been vanquished and the peace of Haitian families restored, the establishment of an irreversible democracy requires that Haiti definitively return to making institutional justice its cornerstone. Then and only then will the historic project of our courageous ancestors—the greatest good for the greatest number, within fraternity, solidarity, order, work, and freedom—be able to become a reality.

Prosper Avril, lieutenant general, Haitian Armed Forces, president.

CEP Holds News Conference on Electoral Agenda

FL0610190089 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 5 Oct 89

[Text] The members of the management [council] of the Permanent Electoral Council [CEP] met with the press yesterday to provide some explanations regarding the electoral agenda published recently by the military government. CEP president Dr Louis Antoine Auguste said, and we quote: This calendar really does correspond to the desires of a majority of the electorate, to the desires of the people we consulted—some 3050 potential voters from all strata of the Haitian society—as the structure of the published sample shows.

Dr Auguste also declared: Since there were divergent and contradictory opinions—all claiming to be the expression of the will of the majority of the Haitian people—we chose to see a bit more clearly (?by employing) a scientific method and a democratic approach that (?permitted) us to discern, with a very great probability of being right, the national tendency regarding matters related to all decisions regarding the electoral agenda and calendar.

We solemnly promise to hold honest, unfettered, democratic elections in Haiti in an atmosphere of peace; and we plan to take advantage of the opportunity provided by these elections to make our compatriots observe the fundamental discipline and rules of a democratic regime.

That is what Dr Louis Antoine Auguste said.

According to the CEP president, the difference between the 3050 people who were said to have made up the national sample and the votes [as heard] expressed do

not constitute proof of crooked wheeling and dealing by the CEP. Rather, this difference reflects the percentage of abstentions—which according to him is 22 percent regarding the electoral rolls, 22.3 percent regarding the matter of the stages to be followed, 30.5 percent regarding the election of the rural police agents [or section chiefs], 37.7 percent regarding the date the elections should end, and 41.8 percent regarding voting by overseas Haitians.

Dr Auguste said, further, that the holding of Casec [Administrative Councils for the Communal Sections] and municipal elections in three steps, and the holding of the legislative elections in two steps, had to be done because—said Dr Auguste—the Constitution so requires it. They came up with this arrangement after taking into account the many problems the CEP might encounter in organizing elections nationwide.

The CEP spoke of material problems. They also discussed human resources and other problems, such as that of the helicopters of the Haitian Armed Forces—which are supposed to provide security not only for the CEP employees but also for the candidates and the voters, so that the elections can unfold peaceably.

It is for all these reasons that the members of the management council of the CEP are having to hold partial elections in Haiti. The CEP management council members asked for the support of all sectors of national life so that they can successfully carry out their mission to organize impartial elections in Haiti.

We will now have you listen to an excerpt of what was said during this news conference held yesterday morning [4 Oct] by the members of the CEP at the Legislative Palace.

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] We are sure that we will be unsuccessful in carrying out this mission properly—without society's having to pay for any mistakes, without anybody getting hurt in the slightest—unless all the other branches of the government cooperate with us. We will not be able to succeed without the collaboration and participation of the political parties, the socioprofessional sectors, and the members of the press. [end recording]

As we said, it was yesterday morning that the members of the CEP met the press to provide information and some explanations regarding the electoral agenda and calendar made public by the military government just the other day.

According to the members of the CEP, impartial elections are going to be held peaceably in Haiti, without any (?bloodshed or) crooked wheeling and dealing.

Atmosphere 'Unpleasant'

FL0610194589 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in Creole 1600 GMT 5 Oct 89

[Excerpts] [Announcer, in French] The electoral council [CEP] held a news conference yesterday to discuss the proposed electoral calendar. [passage omitted] Williams Jean-Louis [reporter] was present.

[Jean-Louis] It was in an unpleasant atmosphere that the CEP held its first news conference at the Legislative Palace yesterday, Wednesday. The CEP distributed a pile of documents to the press at the news conference: reports on the CEP's activities related to the publication of the electoral calendar. [passage omitted]

The CEP staff also took the opportunity to provide more details on the national sample of 3,050 potential voters. This point was very vigorously discussed during the news conference. The audience persisted in this matter. [passage omitted]

The beginning of the news conference consisted of a message to the entire population by the president of this autonomous institution. This message was on the upcoming elections. Dr Louis Antoine Auguste Strongly emphasized the way the elections are going to be held.

[Begin Auguste recording, in French] The CEP will be able to concentrate its human resources more effectively if it employs them in a limited portion of the national territory and employs them successively. This arrangement takes into account the possibility of a relative shortage of men and materials, especially Haitian Armed Forces [FADH] helicopters. The FADH must provide the CEP employees, the candidates, the voters, and the polling stations with the security necessary for the peaceful unfolding of the electoral operations.

The departmentalizing of the elections, when possible, is a way of responding to the wishes expressed at each assembly on matters of general interest.

Of course, all innovations give rise to reservations and uneasiness. Nevertheless, we just don't see how, with permanent electoral rolls and individual registration cards, it would be possible for a single voter to vote in two or three different geographical departments! [end recording] [passage omitted]

[Jean-Louis] Next, electoral matters: As of this moment, the seven CEP members who were leading the discussion (?waited to answer) questions from the journalists on the length and the duration of the calendar, and on the 3,050-person sample of potential voters. These two matters were the subject of a long discussion.

What constitutional article authorizes the CEP to organize partial elections, when Article 130 of this same Constitution says that general elections may not be partial elections unless a legislator dies or resigns?

Another question: Compared with the number of people of voting age among the population, 3,050 potential voters gives one a percentage of only 0.05, precisely. This is 1 voter out of every 200—a very low percentage, said the audience.

The CEP's secretary general (?and) president answer:

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] The CEP is in charge of organizing and supervising, in a fully independent manner, any and all electoral operations there may be throughout the territory of the Republic of Haiti, and is in charge until the CEP itself proclaims the results of these elections. That is what Article 191 [of the Constitution] says textually. Thus, I myself don't see where the impediment, the interdiction, lies. Now, where does it give me the right, or what interdiction does it stipulate? What article gives me the right to hold partial elections? [indistinct voice heard talking in the background] But if we (?go to the Constitution), we can, [repeats himself] we can carry out any operation (?as long as) it isn't unconstitutional, against the Constitution! [passage omitted]

Potential voters! So if it is potential voters, you are speaking of some 2 million and some-odd people. It is not yet 3 million people. [switches to French] Now, as regards the percentage of 0.01 percent...[partially indistinct aside, in Creole, to unidentified person, omitted] [switches back to French] Now, when a poll is taken.... [changes thought] Those who have lived in foreign countries know how to conduct a poll. You don't go door to door! You don't go to everybody's house! I mean, you aren't taking a census, right? So, that's what we did. As it was very difficult [switches back to Creole and repeats] as it was very difficult to discern what needed to be done, from everything we heard—for one would say: I want this; and the next guy would want the contrary—well, how could we see clearly? We are trying to be impartial, to work scientifically. So we said: We will go before the population. [Switches back to French] So, that's what we did. [passage omitted] [switches to Creole] After we did this work, we gave percentages for the sample, for the edification of the population, so they wouldn't think—as was being insinuated—that the sample consisted only of government employees and bigshots, and so forth. We did it to show that the masses were involved too. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Commissariat, CEP Discuss Overseas Voting

FL1010181389 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 6 Oct 89

[Text] A press release from the Commissariat for Overseas Haitians announces that the Commissioner General of the Commissariat for Overseas Haitians, or (Corom), [acronym], met with the members of the Permanent Electoral Council [CEP] last 20 September to study the matter of whether and how the 25 percent of the Haitian electorate that live overseas can participate in the upcoming presidential elections in Haiti.

(Corom), which has already taken steps to take a census of our compatriots living overseas who are qualified to fulfill their civic duty, is currently preparing a plan for control measures that it is going to submit to the CEP for approval within a deadline compatible with the electoral calendar.

The Commissariat for Overseas Haitians is counting on the support and collaboration of all Haitians living abroad, as well as all Haitians living in Haiti who would like to work for the development of Haiti.

PUCH, PDCH Leaders Issue Statements

FL1010173489 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in Creole 1600 GMT 5 Oct 89

[Monitored in progress]

[Text] [Announcer, in French] ...that called for last 27 September strike yesterday announced their intention to structure themselves into a force in opposition to General Avril's government. During a news conference yesterday, the leaders of these parties and organizations explained that they were demanding a right of inspection of government decisions.

Among the movements seeking to unite are the PAIN, or National Agricultural and Industrial Party; the PDCH, or Haitian Christian Democratic Party; the Unified Party of Haitian Communists, or PUCH; and the nation's three main unions.

These 32 [figure as heard] political and union organizations united to form the National Assemblage [Rassemblement National] and aim to put forward the Haitian people's demands.

At yesterday's news conference, Rene Theodore of the PUCH called for greater openness in the management of public affairs.

[Begin Theodore recording] We say bravo to the entire Haitian people, to all its components, who at least allowed the honor of the nation to be saved, under the circumstances—and who were responsible for our rebuttal having been effected in a civilized manner. There were no (?windshields) shattered, no stores looted. It wasn't like Caracas, where the situation exploded like a bomb.

We did it. We said: No. Also, we are continuing the battle, a struggle for well-being, a struggle that we are waging with ever increasing moral force because the masses effectively showed that they are with this Assemblage.

In addition to this, the government finally responded to a number of demands. However, it responded in a dishonest manner.

The government said the president's salary is going to be cut by 50 percent and that the salaries of the ministers and others are also to be reduced. However, what is the reality? The truth is that these authorities are in the habit of receiving, and are continuing to receive sums of money indirectly—at the expense of the nation! There are expense accounts that no one oversees. There is the use of all the state's means, the state's resources, to the benefit of individuals—as well as all the waste. There are all kinds of corruption that (?existed) and continue to (?exist) in the administration [words indistinct] the country poor.

There is a certain justice, regarding the habitual plundering of the state, that the Haitian people have been demanding ever since 7 February 1986. Duvalier has to this day never been tried, not even in Haiti. One of the principal witnesses at such a trial should probably be Gen Prosper Avril! In addition, Gen Avril himself should at least agree to accept a purely symbolic salary of 1 gourde per month! He doesn't need the money to live on! Such a purely symbolic salary would at least constitute one little proof of good faith. It would also show that he is really willing to bring to trial all those who embezzle public funds—thereby putting us into this situation of poverty—those who have forced us to our knees before the International Monetary Fund, which they have tried to shove down our throats under (?these conditions). [end recording]

[Announcer, in French] Theodore, the PUCH's number one man, suggests that the matter of the licence plates seized by members of the Armed Forces on the day of the strike be taken to court. He censured the military about this.

[Announcer continues, in French] For his part, Sylvio Claude [of the PDCH] expressed his suspicions about the government's actions.

[Begin Claude recording] First of all, the moderator said that Avril has backed off. I don't think so. I don't think he has backed off at all. I think it is a political tactic aimed at defusing the assembly's action. Avril is not at all going to back off because he is determined to keep power by any and all means. Everything else he is doing is just demagogy.

However, he is indeed trying not to confront things brutally so as to keep his American bosses happy, so they won't tell him he's being too brutal. Therefore, he is pretending to have backed off. However, this is just demagogy.

The answer lies in the question. Although he backed off, saying that he too would have gone on strike, he sent people out to rip drivers' license plates off their vehicles. I mean, if anybody thinks Avril has backed off, well, I think they are mistaken!

As far as I'm concerned—and I have always said this—Avril is determined to keep power. In my opinion, there's no point in (?bothering with) either this electoral calendar or this electoral council that people are talking about because it's crooked wheeling and dealing. There is nothing serious being done. [end recording]

[Announcer, in French] Sylvio Claude was one of the speakers at yesterday's news conference held by the representatives of the political and union organizations that called for last 27 September's general strike.

Panpra Makes Public First Congress' Resolutions

FL1010180689 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 5 Oct 89

[Text] The Nationalistic and Progressive Revolutionary Party of Haiti [Panpra], which held its [national] congress last weekend, has made public this congress' resolutions.

Panpra's alliance with Marc Bazin's Movement for the Establishment of Democracy in Haiti and Dejean Belizaire's National Patriotic Movement of 28 November was approved at the congress.

In regard to security and repression, the Panpra congress asks the government to take the necessary measures to render impotent the originators of the different murders, attacks, and thefts. They ask for a halt to acts of repression and illegal arrests throughout Haiti by having the government call its military and section chiefs to order and to provide them with proper training so that they will respect an individual's rights and the right to organize, as well as freedom of assembly and expression.

Regarding the high cost of living and the agreements with the IMF, the Panpra congress asks the provisional government to stop issuing decrees that plight the nation's mid- and long-term future and to hold off on negotiations until an elected government can bring up anew the problem with the IMF.

The congress also discussed last 27 September's general strike. Panpra would like to see the government enter into negotiations with the organizations and parties that called for the strike to find a solution acceptable to both sides.

The congress condemns the acts of reprisal committed against the public transportation vehicle drivers who adhered to the strike.

The congress' delegates also ask that the decree issued regarding peasants birth certificates be applied and call for an end to the illegal practices that continue in the administering of these civil registry documents.

According to the congress' resolutions, the possibility of permitting, as individuals, Army enlisted men and officers to legally be members of democratic political parties should be studied carefully.

The Panamanian crisis was also discussed by the participants of this first Panpra congress. The congress feels the Panamanian people should be allowed to freely choose their government. They also feel that the Torrijos-Carter Agreement on Panama should be respected, like any international contract.

This first Panpra congress was held last weekend at Kaliko Beach.

Measures Taken Against Strike Participants

FL1010171989 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 6 Oct 89

[Text] Repercussions of last 27 September's strike: A circular from the Ministry of National Education states that by order of the minister of education the October salary of Education Ministry employees who were absent from work on 27 September will be cut by one-thirtieth [of the monthly salary].

Furthermore, any employee absent in the future on a strike day will be considered to have resigned and will be automatically released, in conformity with the formal instructions from the president of the military government.

Trinidad and Tobago

NAR Criticizes Opposition Convention

FL1010173289 Bridgetown CANA in English 1445 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Oct 10, CANA—Trinidad and Tobago's ruling National Alliance for Reconstruction (NAR) took potshots at the official opposition, a day after the opposition party unveiled its own energy sector plan.

In a statement which referred to the People's National Movement (PNM) as a "one man band (with) no new ideas", the NAR said the whole PNM annual convention was orchestrated to play down everyone except PNM leader, Patrick Manning. "Mr. Manning's statement, in its focus on the energy sector is ironic. How can we forget that Mr. Manning's party was in full control of the energy sector during the oil boom and that Mr. Manning himself was minister of energy in during the last administration," the statement said.

The NAR, which brought about the first change in power in 30 years in December 1986 beating the PNM in a landslide victory, depicted its opposition as without clear, effective leadership, with little team spirit, with no significant national following, and "totally devoid of new ideas."

The PNM had, at its convention on Sunday, accused the NAR of killing the national spirit and having no vision for the twin island republic.

Oil Strike Spreads; Negotiations Resume 10 Oct

FL1010132089 Bridgetown CANA in English 2320 GMT 9 Oct 89

[Text] Trintoc [Trinadad and Tobago Oil Company] officials on Monday reported that many of its 3,000 unionised workers either did not show up for work or left to join the strike during the day.

Trintoc, which has 5,000 employees, had said it would rely on remaining staff and stocks of petroleum products to keep the company going.

The government said on Monday that talks between the cabinet appointed team, the OWTU [Oilfields Workers' Trade Union], and the three companies would resume on Tuesday after the union had a chance to take the new offers back to their organisations.

However, the OWTU, in a Monday evening mass membership meeting, got a mandate to reject the increased cabinet offer. The OWTU also planned to hold later executive meetings to decide what to tell the roundtable talks on Tuesday.

Noriega Linked to Mexican Pharmaceutical Company

PA0710150989 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0935 GMT 7 Oct 89

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Oct (EFE)—The Mexican news agency NOTIMEX reported today that, according to the Mexican Federal Judicial Police, Panamanian Air Force planes have picked up adulterated drugs at the Tijuana airport at least eight times. The drugs were reportedly manufactured by the "Milano" pharmaceutical company.

According to NOTIMEX, Mexican Attorney General Enrique Alvarez del Castillo reported that "Milano," which has been accused of tax evasion and of manufacturing adulterated anabolic steroids, is owned by General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panama Defense Forces.

Enrique Salazar, chief of police in Tijuana, Baja California, pointed out that investigations have uncovered links between the "Milano" company and another firm engaged in the same business in the U.S. city of San Diego.

NOTIMEX cites the chief of police as saying that the investigations were brought to a halt for unknown reasons following the escape to the United States of Juan and Alfonso Macklis, natives of Tijuana and co-owners of the "Milano" company, which has since been closed.

FMLN Disabled Leave Mexico for Cuba

PA0810033889 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0306 GMT 8 Oct 89

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Oct (EFE)—The Mexican Foreign Secretariat this evening reported that the 46 disabled former rebels and two nurses, who had occupied the Mexican Embassy in San Salvador since 3 October, left today on a special flight for Cuba.

According to the official report, the rebels left this evening, on board a special International Red Cross flight, for Cuba where they will receive specialized medical attention.

During the 4 days that the occupation of the Mexican Embassy in San Salvador lasted, President Cristiani refused to recognize the disabled as soldiers and offered them the opportunity to accept the amnesty law approved by the Salvadoran Legislative Branch. However, the former guerrillas considered themselves fighters and demanded their rights under the Geneva Convention.

Belize

Foreign Minister on Trade, Border Dispute, Drugs

FL0710181789 Bridgetown CANA in English 1748 GMT 7 Oct 89

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, Oct 7, CANA—Belize has called for a better trade and aid deal for Third World Countries.

In addressing the United Nations General Assembly in New York, Belize's foreign minister, Said Musa, said the industrialised nations should assure developing countries of "easy access to their markets". He said it was time to address the pressing imbalance in the world economy as the economies of developing countries in Africa, the Caribbean, and the Pacific—linked to Europe under the Lome Convention—"are open and vulnerable, not only to the ravages of hurricanes", but also decisions that distort the levels of commodity prices.

In Friday's address, Musa also talked about the long-standing Belize-Guatemala border dispute and the drugs problem.

"Over the past year, Belize and Guatemala continued the negotiation process aimed at the conclusion of a possible draft of a comprehensive treaty to afford a just and lasting determination of the ancient controversy," he reported. "We stand ready to resume these discussions with the renewed spirit of goodwill, without compromising the sovereignty, independence, or territorial integrity of Belize."

Musa stated that "the continued support of our sister Caribbean countries of the Commonwealth of Nations and the Nonaligned Movement, as well as the solidarity and understanding of our Latin-American neighbours, gives us confidence that the reality of our two sovereign nations will find universal acceptance".

Musa pledged his government's support to a proposal made by Jamaica calling for a multinational anti-drug task force within the UN system. He said it was a welcome opportunity for countries to pool their resources, military and intelligence capabilities, against "well-organized, well-financed, and superior equipped drug cartels".

Musa also told the UN that while the cultivation and use of marijuana in Belize had abated considerably, there was a new danger stemmimg from the growing use of crack and cocaine. On the use of Belize as a transshipment point for illegal drugs, he said his government would work with friendly ones at an interdiction level to eliminate "this serious threat".

El Salvador

President Cristiani Criticizes Embassy Takeover

PA1110004789 San Salvador Canal Seis Television in Spanish 0030 GMT 9 Oct 89

[Report by Rosalba Cartagena]

[Text] President Alfredo Cristiani condemned the recent actions by people's organizations and said that they were unnecessary and propagandistic in nature. He also stated that his administration promoted respect for human rights. These were his words:

[Begin Cristiani recording] Contrary to what these organizations would want, I believe my administration is promoting respect for human rights and looking after the Salvadoran citizens' security. These actions are only part of a propaganda campaign by groups linked to the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] that try to discredit the government and, especially, the Salvadoran Armed Forces. The event clearly proved that we are dealing with violent, armed persons, as they even used grenades—that were later found at the embassy—in the takeover. [end recording]

The president noted that these rebellious actions do not hinder dialogue with the rebels and that the government and its Armed Forces will be alert to protect citizens if groups continue to carry out such operations.

[Begin Cristiani recording] We are going to try to maintain the security of all citizens and we are going to do so with actions that will harm honest citizens the least. Persons who attempt to carry out similar actions will be arrested and tried. [end recording]

The president made these comments as he attended a ceremony to commemorate the 63d anniversary of the Customs Police. Customs Police Director Colonel Omar Napoleon Avalo and other armed forces officers were cited as outstanding soldiers at this event.

8 Killed, 20 Wounded in Government, Rebel Clashes

PA1110013289 Paris AFP in Spanish 0344 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Oct (AFP)—Several armed clashes within national territory on 8 October resulted in at least 8 killed and more than 20 injured, including guerillas and soldiers, a government report said today.

The Armed Forces Press Committee (Coprefa) said that at least four soldiers were killed and eight were wounded when the rebels ambushed a military truck near San Vicente, 60 km east of San Salvador.

In addition, two Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front rebels were killed in heavy fighting in Ciudad Barrios, San Miguel Department, the report added.

Two more rebels were killed and an unspecified number of guerrillas and soldiers were wounded in armed actions in the country's east the report also said.

Finally, a store was partially destroyed in San Salvador on the night of 8 October when a powerful bomb allegedly planted by urban guerrillas exploded. There were no casualties.

Guatemala

President Cerezo Appoints 3 New Ministers

PA1010230089 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2044 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Oct (ACAN-EFE)—Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo today announced the appointment of Ariel Rivera Irias as the new foreign minister to replace Mario Palencia. Cerezo also appointed new government and finance ministers, General Carlos Augusto Morales and Francisco Pinto Casarola, respectively, to replace Roberto Valle and Rodolfo Paiz.

Meanwhile, Gonzalo Menendez de la Riva, Guatemala's human rights attorney general, today presented his irrevocable resignation to the post that he had held since 1987. Menendez, who is 82-years-old, explained that he was resigning because, "I feel tired due to my advanced age," and added that this was for "absolutely personal" reasons.

At the government palace the president explained that the changes are part of a project and reorganization of his 500-day administration program.

Vinicio Cerezo also announced the appointment of Humberto Lau as president of the Metropolitan Urban and Rural Development Council. This position had been vacant since 1 August when Danilo Varillas, Christian Democratic leader and former Guatemalan ambassador to Spain, was shot to death.

Roberto Valle, who will return to Congress as a deputy, was criticized by political leaders and social segments of the population for his inability to curb violence.

The president pointed out that Paiz might become a vice presidential candidate in next year's general elections.

GAM Reports on Another Kidnapping Incident

PA1010025189 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 9 Oct 89 p 4

[Text] It was learned, from a charge presented by the Mutual Support Group [GAM] that another kidnapping took place this weekend.

Perfecto Chapaz Chich was kidnapped at 0300 on 29 September in Acatenango, Chimaltenango.

According to the information given by the GAM, the kidnapping was carried out by 25 men in uniform and others in civilian clothing.

"It seems the Christian Democratic government has forgotten what is happening in Guatemala and now remains silent. It is not worried by the fact that violence does not cease in the country. Despite all this, the government is trying to make worse the already precarious situation of the family burdened by high prices of basic products, with an increase in power rates," the GAM states in a communique sent to our newspaper.

An important point in the communique is a charge with regard to another kidnapping. The communique states: "The kidnapping of a 17-year-old girl who remained detained in a clandestine jail where she saw a bloodied woman. This tells us of the aberrant manner in which their victims are tortured."

The GAM also "condemns and charges" the murder of four youths: "Two who were found in Ciudad Real, Zone 12, and two others in Canalitos, Zone 17. These crimes were carried out in a manner similar to the feared "resisting arrest" law; the bodies all had the coup de grace."

In conclusion, the GAM condemns the murder of Patricia Ocano de Garrido and the kidnapping of her 13-year-old son, Ricardo Garrido.

Honduras

Government Decree on Railroad Labor Conflict

PA0910231689 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 9 Oct 89 p 2

[Executive Decree 17-89 signed by President Jose Azcona Hoyo and the Council of Ministers at the Presidency on 7 October]

[Text] Executive Decree 17-89:

The constitutional President of the Republic at a Council of Ministers, whereas: On 3 October 1989, the General Workers Assembly of the Tela Railroad Company decreed a collective work stoppage at all work centers of that conmpany, beginning at 1200 on that day and causing considerable loses to the national economy.

Whereas: The President of the Republic, in his capacity as general administrator of the Republic, has among others, the power to manage the state's economic policy and ensure harmony between capital and labor, which are the factors of production.

Whereas: The state has the obligation to promote, organize, and regulate conciliation and arbitration to ensure peaceful resolution of labor conflicts.

Whereas: The Honduran economic system is based, in part, on the principle of efficiency in production and harmonious coexistence of its parts, and thus, state intervention in the economy pursues public and social interests and is limited by the rights and freedoms recognized by the Constitution of the Republic.

Whereas: Despite 12 hours of intense work involving the constitutional president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, minister of labor and social welfare, and other authorities, it was not possible to bring about an agreement between the parties involved in a conflict that could cause irreparable damage to the country's economy should it remain unresolved.

In keeping with national interests to bring about a swift and immediate solution to this labor conflict, therefore: The President of the Republic at a Council of Ministers, exercising his powers and applying Articles 1, 135, 139, 245 numerals 30 and 41; 252 second paragraph; 328 and 333 of the Constitution of the Republic; 1, 2, and 18 of the Labor Code; 1, 11, 17, and 22 numerals 9 and 11 of the General Public Administration Law.

Decrees:

Article 1: Workers involved in a collective work stoppage must resume work on 9 October beginning at the usual opening time, and the company will refrain from taking reprisals against them for the stoppage.

Article 2: The parties will strictly comply with the following: Workers transferred from the 65-42 Packing Plant to other packing plants in El Higuerito and workers of other plants who have been affected by this relocation will not see a change in their general working conditions or usual wages in accordance with previously established conditions. Such wages will not be decreased as a result of this transfer, but such wages will be subjected to variations stemming from the behavior of the market, fruit condition, natural disasters, vacation, maternity, sickness, permits, liquidation, and other factors that are inherent to the noncontinuous nature of work in packing operations.

Should there be individual complaints from workers because of the relocation, the company will review them and make the necessary adjustments in cases where it is confirmed that the usual wages of a worker have been adversely affected based on the aforementioned conditions. The complaints can be submitted personally by the interested party or through the SITRATERCO [Trade Union of Tela Railroad Company Workers] Executive Committee, which will keep the office of the Regional Labor Inspector in San Pedro Sula informed to ensure compliance with what is being put forth in this decree. If personnel must be relocated in the future if other packing plants are transferred to El Higuerito, the company will advise the Executive Committee 30 days in advance under the understanding that the provisions put forth in this decree will be in force for new relocations.

Article 3: On 9 October at 1500, the parties or legal representatives must meet at the office of the labor and social welfare minister, and under his mediation, proceed to seek a definitive solution to the conflict pertaining to the loading, unloading, and holding of containers at the pier of the Port of Cortes. Should the parties involved fail to reach an accord within 72 hours, the government of the Republic will impose a solution in keeping with the Collective Working Conditions Contract, which was signed by the company and the labor union, the Labor Code, and other applicable laws.

Article 4: The Labor and Social Welfare Ministry will expedite claims filed by the labor union on alleged violations on the part of the company of the Collective Working Conditions Contract.

Article 5: This decree will be in effect beginning today.

Issued at the Sessions Room of the Presidency on 7 October 1989.

President of the Republic Jose Azcona H.; Minister of Goverment and Justice Enrique Ortez Colindres; Minister of the Presidency Celeo Arias Moncada; Minister of Foreign Affairs Carlos Lopez Contreras; Minister of Economy and Commerce Reginaldo Panting; Minister of Finance and Public Credit Carlos Falck Contreras; Minister of Defense and Public Security Wilfredo Sanchez Valladares; Minister of Labor and Social Welfare Armando Blanco Paniagua; Minister of Public Health Ruben Villeda Bermudez; Minister of Public Education Elisa Valle Martinez de Pavetti; Minister of Communications, Public Works, and Transport Alejandro Castro Ruiz; Minister of Culture and Tourism Arturo Rendon Pineda; Minister of Natural Resources Rodrigo Castillo Aguilar; Minister of Planning, Coordination, and Budget Francisco Figueroa Z.; Executive Director of the National Agricultural Institute Raul Flores Gomez

Nicaragua

Assembly Approves Constitutional Reforms

PA1110005289 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0020 GMT 11 Oct 89

[Text] Managua, 10 Oct (ACAN-EFE)—Today, the Nicaraguan National Assembly approved constitutional reform that will allow the president elected on 25 February to take assume the post 2 months after elections and not on 10 January 1991, as was established in the Constitution.

The Assembly approved partial constitutional reform today that advanced the date when the elected president takes power to 25 April 1990.

In this manner, the Assembly avoided the present Nicaraguan president and vice president—if they lose the elections—being forced to resign so that the candidates elected on 25 February can take office 2 months later.

The National Assembly voted unanimously for the reform. The reform had been sent by President Daniel Ortega in compliance with agreements he made with 21 opposition parties at the national dialogue on 4 August 1989.

Equally, the National Assembly deputies who are elected on 25 February 1990 will take possession of their posts on 24 April 1990.

The Nicaraguan National Assembly also repealed the Public Security and Order Law that had been imposed by the Sandinist Government on 17 July 1982 to punish persons implicated in armed actions against the regime.

The law was abolished despite the fact that most of the opposition deputies were not present at the National Assembly session. President Ortega also sent this proposal to the Assembly in compliance with the "national dialogue" agreements of 4 August.

It was reported that as of today, all persons involved in "counterrevolutionary" activities will be punished according to the sanctions established in the penal code and not according to the Public Security and Order Law.

The law's repeal was one of the demands by the opposition of the Sandinist government.

Businessman Reports New FSLN Property Seizures

PA1110014289 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Oct 89 pp 1,8

[Text] Alejandro Bolanos, a young Nicaraguan businessman, told LA PRENSA today that he had just been advised of a new confiscation measure taken against him.

Local businessmen expressed the opinion that Bolanos, who has never been politically active, probably had his property confiscated arbitrarily due to his family ties to Enrique and Nicolas Bolanos [prominent opposition leaders].

The confiscation of Alejandro Bolanos' property comes at a time when the Government of Nicaragua has declared that it will accept and respect the Esquipulas and Tela agreements.

In said agreements, the government of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] agreed to cease confiscations, as it had promised dozens of times in the past.

Bolanos' confiscated company, "Bolanos Davis Comercial," held shares in several other companies, which the government also seized today.

Bolanos pointed out that the action taken by Ortega's government does not contribute toward the election process, which is taking place in Nicaragua. He has initiated through his lawyers, efforts to seek (?redress) from this new Sandinist-style decree.

Panama

Foreign Minister Calls U.S. Contradictory

PA1010211089 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1850 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Text] Panama City, 10 Oct (DPA)—Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Eduardo Ritter said today that George Bush's administration is immersed in a "farce of contradictions and opposing reports" with regard to U.S. involvement in the thwarted coup a week ago against General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

The U.S. Government at first gave assurances that it had not in any way participated in the Panamanian officers' uprising, yet spokesmen later admitted that the United States had been involved in the movement; in other words, what at one point "they rejected, today they have publicly admitted," Ritter said.

For Ritter, what at the beginning appeared to be an uprising "strictly within the Armed Forces, turned out to be an act promoted by the U.S. Government," which had "ordered the Pentagon to detain Gen Noriega."

According to Ritter, White House officials' statements concerning events in Panama a week ago constitute "acceptance and a confession by the United States that it is openly meddling in our country, and that it is also willing to use military force against Panama."

The foreign minister warned that Panama "will not recognize any authority" nor will it agree to have a mission of U.S. Congressmen visit the country to investigate issues related to the coup attempt against Noriega.

"The only way they can come to Panama is to investigate their own Armed Forces' involvement" in Panama's internal affairs, the foreign minister said.

Meanwhile, Ritter pointed out that President Francisco Rodriguez' government has only received sketchy information on the position the Group of Eight will adopt with regard to Panama's expulsion from that organization at its meeting on 11 October in Peru.

"The final decision concerning Panama's case has always been in the hands of the Group of Eight's foreign ministers and presidents, and it is up to them to make the decision," Ritter said.

President Francisco Rodriguez on Coup, U.S.

PA1010225189 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 6 Oct 89 p 13

["Exclusive" interview with Provisional President Francisco Rodriguez by Enriqueta Cabrera on 5 October—"during flight back to Panama"]

[Text] [Cabrera] How did you feel when you were told about a military coup in your country, when you were about to address the UN General Assembly?
[Rodriguez] I was tense, and wishing I was back in my country to face the situation. As you know, we arrived in the United States, and that very day I was scheduled to address the UN General Assembly. Although we had received reports, and I was in contact with Vice President Ozores, we could not get more reliable information sooner. Besides, the U.S. press and television were distorting the facts. That is why I felt a little worried.

However, I also knew that any coup attempted in Panama would not be supported by the Defense Forces,

much less by the people. The reasons given for the coup were very petty in the face of our supreme goal of preserving our country's sovereignty and worth. I had mixed feelings. While I wanted to be back in my country, I was convinced that no one would support the coup.

[Cabrera] You proved to be steadfast. In the midst of this critical situation, you did not postpone your address. You assigned much importance to addressing the UN General Assembly.
[Rodriguez] Yes, because it was Panama's opportunity to let the world know of Panama's adversity in the face of violent aggression. It was an opportunity for my country to say that we are no one's enemy, but that, inversely, no one can gratuitously feel they are our enemy. I can say that there has always been tranquillity in Panama and there is no reason for such outrages on the part of an aggressor nation that only wants to keep its hold on our territory. I did not think we could refuse that opportunity. I repeat, I was convinced that the problem in Panama would be overcome.

[Cabrera] We will be arriving in Panama in less than 2 hours. What are your feelings on your way back, after the coup, going back to a country that is confronting a new situation?
[Rodriguez] I am deeply moved going back to my people after being away for 3 days. Those 3 days seemed a long time. I am happy to go back to my people, because the battle ahead is going to be very hard. We have great tasks to accomplish from now on, and I believe that we must use our efforts and capacity to the utmost in these tasks, the main goal of which is to preserve our country's sovereignty and dignity.

[Cabrera] I would like to ask you a personal question. Are you a product of the Torrijos movement?
[Rodriguez] Yes. I am a product of the Torrijist process, which gave many opportunities to sectors previously excluded from decisionmaking. For example, I am of humble birth. I come from a rural community. If General Torrijos had not begun his social changes, it would have been difficult, perhaps impossible, for me to have attained the high posts that have allowed me to serve my country. That is why I consider myself a product of the Torrijist process that brought many social changes. It has not only expanded opportunities in our country, but has brought social welfare to the great forsaken masses.

[Cabrera] Yesterday, at a press conference in New York, you mentioned that the United States was involved in the coup?
[Rodriguez] That is right. There has been permanent U.S. involvement for many months. The United States has an Army of more than 12,000 men, fully equipped with modern technological instruments and weapons. U.S. tanks have conducted this aggression in our towns, taking over water purification plants and scaring the people. The United States has tried to create a psychosis among our people, trying to get them used to seeing the presence of the U.S. Army for when they attain the goals they tried to accomplish several days ago.

Indeed, there is reliable evidence that, before the events, members of the Southern Command had blocked three or four main streets leading to the Panama Defense Forces [FDP] headquarters, the scene of the confrontation.

While I was in New York, newspapers and television reported that the U.S. Government had learned of the imminent attempt 2 days before. It was even said that the plan was to be executed on 2 October, but was postponed to 3 October.

I do not know of any better evidence that could be supplied to prove that the U.S. Government had previous knowledge of this plan and supported the group that tried to take the FDP headquarters and declare virtually the entire staff retired.

[Cabrera] The coup failed, but of course this will not be the only time the United States will intervene in Panama to try to change, not only General Noriega, but the nationalist process that has been initiated and that now constitutes an obstacle against continued control of the canal and the existence in Panama of the military bases beyond the year 2000. Do you think the Bush administration will continue to harass and attack Panama?
[Rodriguez] I think it will, regrettably. I have always said that the U.S. Government has not been imaginative enough to state clearly what it wants. They think these actions of harassment will enable their military bases to stay in Panama. This is their ultimate goal. They will try to succeed in this. This is why we are also going to make our best efforts with the patriotism of our people.

I am sure the world community will prevent this aggression, because if the United States succeeds in its purpose, it would entail a later escalation of similar actions in many Latin American and world countries. With our limited resources, we are making preparations to prevent the United States from achieving its ultimate goal. We intend to do this by enforcing the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

[Cabrera] The United States has hampered the appointment of a Panamanian Canal administrator, who should assume office on 1 January next year. This could be the first tangible indication for the international community that the United States is not complying with the treaties.
[Rodriguez] That is right. Nevertheless, we expect the United States to fulfill the treaties, which stipulate that a Panamanian citizen is to assume the position as canal administrator on 1 January. This administrator must be chosen or designated by the Panamanian Government and appointed by the U.S. Government. It is as simple as that. That was agreed upon and must be respected. No argument other than the treaties stipulation can be advanced, regardless of what government is in operation at a given time. The treaties make it strictly obligatory that a Panamanian administrator be designated by Panama, and that he be appointed by the U.S. Government.

[Cabrera] Panama has been the victim of permanent aggression, of which the 3 October rebellion was the most recent episode. There has been political, social, and economic aggression for more than 2 years. The U.S.

economic aggression has seriously harmed the country. I understand there is a plan to forge ahead. A new economic development plan is being drafted. What are this plan's main features?
[Rodriguez] The profound crisis that Panama has suffered over the past 27 months has taught many lessons to we Panamanians. We have seen that, although the foundation for our development has suffered, it is still there. We have seen that our economic and social system is vulnerable, and that this vulnerability must be corrected. We Panamanians constitute a very creative and imaginative society. Based on this, we have devised a strategy of development. We have drafted a plan to utilize our geographical resources, which have traditionally been the basis for our development, by correcting our economic system's deficiencies and irregularities.

We are drafting a development outline whereby, based on our geographical position, both nationals and foreigners can freely invest in this country, which offers exceptional conditions. We enjoy social peace that does not exist in many countries. We have a monetary, financial, and banking system that, despite attacks, has not been bent.

We have development centers and areas of growth where we can express our determination to better grow, develop, and distribute our wealth among the Panamanian people by means, not of the excessive bilateral relationship with a single nation—the United States—but by diversifying our actions and commercial relations with all countries. This is basically our development strategy, by which we hope to succeed.

[Cabrera] Latin American countries have a limited understanding of the profound meaning of what is at stake in Panama, and its importance for Latin American countries. What does Panama intend to do with regard to this situation?
[Rodriguez] We do not intend in the least to chastise Latin American countries for the stance they take concerning Panama. We understand the pressures these countries are undergoing, that these countries do not have full and complete knowledge of our situation. I think, however, that American countries will support the Panamanian cause, as they have so far. Of course, they have not done this as our country would have liked on more than one occasion, but they have, and I think this is what has prevented an open armed U.S. intervention, as well as the deployment of troops and their taking up positions in our country. I think a barrier, Latin America, has prevented this.

It is up to us Panamanians to keep expressing the truth about Panama, both bilaterally and in international forums, so it can be clearly understood that not only is our cause just, but that what could happen in our country could represent an immediate danger for all of Latin America. We are trying to make Latin America understand that any other country could suffer what Panama has had to suffer. We would not be Latin Americans should we relinquish our right to tell our truth. We do have our truth. We Latin Americans have our truth and we cannot surrender this truth to the United States.

[Cabrera] The democratic progress in Panama, then, involves the cessation of U.S. interference in Panama?
[Rodriguez] Definitely. We have said this and will continue to say it. Democracy implies the cessation of all forms of military and economic aggression.

Adviser Warns of Price of U.S. Intervention

PA1010184589 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1650 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Text] Panama City, 10 Oct (ACAN-EFE)—According to one of the leading advisers to General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the failure of the 3 October attempted coup has shown the United States that an armed U.S. intervention would "cost many lives."

In referring to the stance of the Panama Defense Forces [FDP] members who confronted the rebels, lawyer Renato Pereira, a close friend of Noriega, said: "The FDP have demonstrated they are determined to make the U.S. military pay a very high price."

Pereira said: "The United States now knows (after the thwarted coup) that a military intervention would provoke a protracted struggle" in which counterinsurgency units, such as the Macho de Monte Battalion, would become "insurgent groups."

The attempted coup, staged by Urraca Company—in charge of protecting the FDP headquarters—was stopped short after violent clashes with forces loyal to Noriega, who freed the general and several staff officers, who had been detained by the rebels.

The failure of the coup confirmed "Noriega's military leadership," Pereira added. He described Noriega as "the first Latin American military leader who has confronted the United States and won."

According to Pereira, the failure of the coup "toppled Cisneros' thesis. (Marc Cisneros is the U.S. Southern Command Chief [as received], who in July advocated a U.S. military intervention and said: "Noriega only has 15 or 20 soldiers willing to fight for him.")

Pereira pointed out that "the loyal forces, who were the majority, fought for nearly 5 hours, even with the knowledge that the attempted coup was supported by the United States."

Although they did not partcipate in combat, Southern Command troops blocked several access roads to Panama City and overflew the barracks where the rebels had taken Noriega prisoner.

Pereira said that, since the coup failed, "the ball is in the Yankees' court" and the U.S. Administration "must begin to deal with reality rather than with the specters the administration has created."

FDP Plans 'Major Restructuring' After Coup

PA1010195189 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 10 Oct 89 pp A-1, B-22

[Article by Staff reporter James Aparicio]

[Text] It was announced officially yesterday that the military companies involved in the foiled 3 October uprising will undergo major restructuring.

The 4th Combat Company, Urraca; 1st Company of Public Order Dobermans; the Centurions; and state security organizations will be examined because of their role in the seditious uprising led, according to official versions, by Major Moises Giroldi, Captain Edgardo Sandoval, Jesus George, and Javier Licona.

"There will be a restructuring only of certain sectors, because unity has not been disrupted and there was support from all the military zones," Major Edgardo Lopez Grimaldo, spokesman for the Panama Defense Forces (FDP) disclosed.

Grimaldo said "the leader" (Giroldi) had been "economically penetrated" by the United States. Giroldi was buried yesterday at the Jardin de Paz Cemetery.

The high-ranking Panamanian military officer denied that the FDP is executing by firing squad those involved in the failed disturbance, as the U.S. press has been reporting over the last few days.

"It is false. Those under arrest are being questioned," Grimaldo added, warning that "we shall remain alert, firm, and loyal to our country and its sovereignty."

Grimaldo said that the FDP is in a total "state of alert" in the event of increased U.S. "penetration" of the Army and denounced U.S. development of an "overall plan to try to eliminate General Noriega."

An official war bulletin disclosed that 10 rebel officers and lower-ranking soldiers died in the fight that ensued inside and outside the main headquarters garrison, 5 took refuge at a U.S. military base near the canal, and 37 were arrested.

Among those arrested were three members of the Army's General Staff, Colonel Guillermo Wong, head of state security (G2); Colonel Julio Ow Young; and Lieutenant Colonel Armando Palacios Gondola.

Presidency Communique on Temporary Measures

PA1010225389 Panama City Radio Verbo in Spanish 2209 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Communique issued by the Presidency's Information and Public Relations Office in Panama City, read by Presidency Minister Augusto Valderrama—live]

[Text] The National Government, responsible for protecting the adequate levels of the country's economy and safety affected by the U.S. Government's arbitrary aggression throughout the past 2 years, and following an in-depth analysis of the present and future social and economic impact of said aggression, has adopted a group of laws exercising its legislative rights to guarantee the continuity of government workers' wages, avoid massive firings, make administrative functions more efficient, and continue attending to the community's basic needs such as health, education, drinking water, electricity, housing, telephone facilities, and so forth.

Because of the need to adjust the state's operation costs the government has ordered the temporary suspension of all wage increases for government employees, under any circumstances. This decision includes all bonuses, promotions, reclassifications, and appointments that resulted from changes in personnel, and assignment of permanent allowances. Likewise, the government has ordered the temporary suspension of the 13th month bonus, its modifications, and any other bonuses approved to benefit the government worker, in general, including those who fall under special labor laws and who receive some type of special bonus.

However, the adoption of these measures does not mean that the benefits achieved by the government workers are being abolished or ignored. They are a temporary suspension in the fulfillment of the state's commitments, and will be reinstated as the country's economic and financial situation so allows. The situation experienced by the country made it necessary for the government to issue orders to guarantee the efficiency of the administration operation, demanding also that government employees abide by the principles of competence, loyalty, and morality.

The public order law, retroactive to 1 September 1989 adds, to the existent legal norms and guidelines, 14 reasons for firing that range from slow work (tortuguismo) and unjustified work stoppage, to collaboration, participation, and intervention in actions promoted by national sectors or foreign governments against the state's internal and international status, or actions that promote crimes of sedition.

In order to update the Education Ministry's administrative mechanisms to develop a dynamic and modern society and expedite the procedures for hiring, selecting, and appointing teachers, the provisional government approved a decree law abolishing the Personnel Board and upgrading that responsibility to the Education Ministry's Personnel Directorate.

In the same manner and with the same purpose, Law 46 of 20 November 1979, which created the National Education Coordinating Commission, has been abolished.

The government has established legal regulations for the right to meet, which can be freely exercised by the Republic's inhabitants, with some observations of the current laws. In this sense, it was decided that the measure will not be applied to associations and federations of government employees, religious organizations, or parent-teacher associations.

With these and other social and economic measures being studied which will become decree laws, the national government firmly faces the U.S. Government's aggression against our country, which is aimed at disavowing the Panama Canal Treaties and perpetuating its military presence in our territory. In this manner, the government preserves the nation's sovereignty and independence, currently jeopardized by U.S. aggresion, which contravenes the basic principles of international law that guarantee the peaceful coexistence among states and the respect for national identity.

Newspapers on Laws, U.S.

PA1010211889

[Editorial Report] Panamanian newspapers on 9 and 10 October carry numerous editorials and columns on the situation prevailing in the country in the wake of the 3 October abortive coup against General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panama Defense Forces (FDP).

Panama City LA REPUBLICA on 9 October publishes an editorial on a package of 16 new, wide-ranging "wartime" laws that the proregime Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD) has proposed to set the course for the "new republic." The editorial says these laws are "fundamental for the development of the nation," and calls for them to be studied in depth to ensure that "the cure is not more harmful than the problem that we are seeking to solve." However, it says that there must be no delay, "because these times call not for delay but for urgent action."

Despite urging haste in implementing these new measures, the editorial says that they must first be analyzed by competent people who can study all facets of the laws from a practical viewpoint, so as to "put an end to treason, and so that vested interests can no longer prevail over the people's needs or the demands of the Republic."

Commenting on the package of laws, Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA on 10 October in its "Names and Deeds" column praises PRD President Carlos Duque Jaen for this initiative. The column cites a source "close to Duque's office" as saying that the new laws will not be "improvised, hasty, or arbitrary; they will be studied with a sense of responsibility, because the intent is to establish firm bases for the 'new republic.'"

Regarding relations with the United States, regime-controlled newspapers criticize the U.S. Government for the alleged U.S. role in the recent coup attempt. In his "Political Forum" column in the 10 October issue of CRITICA, Baltazar Renan Aizpurua says that U.S. Defense Secretary Cheney acknowledged the U.S. involvement in the coup. Aizpurua says the U.S. soldiers were ready in helicopters to pick up Noriega, but when they saw the loyalist forces surround the headquarters, they withdrew. The columnist says this was "another filthy Yankee trick. Another Bay of Pigs has been repeated with all its implications. Those who hired the traitorous mercenaries in turn betrayed those mercenaries." Aizpurua maintains that U.S. citizens obviously oppose these "militaristic adventures," but events show the true nature of "'democracy' made in the U.S.A."

In his "Moyolandia" column in the 10 October edition of MATUTINO, Harmodio Icaza notes that President Bush has been harshly criticized for the U.S. role in the coup, but says none of the U.S. media has noted, even superficially, that the U.S. actions were an act of aggression and that an armed intervention is tantamount to an act of war against the Republic of Panama. The columnist says that the only wise Americans were apparently those who had the power to act and refrained from doing so. He maintains that "the United States must understand that no Panamanian—except those who are traitors—supports a military intervention." Icaza says: "There must be a revision of U.S. policy with respect to Panama, because on the one hand, Noriega is not the problem, and on the other, starving us to death is not the solution."

In a similar vein, Luis Restrepo in his "Vox Populi" column in the 9 October issue of LA REPUBLICA calls for the United States to let Panama live in peace. He says that since 1850 the "U.S. empire" has been trying to take control of Panama. He says: "They do not give us a moment of peace," adding: "Our natural resource that should be a source of progress, prosperity, and peace, has become a tragedy because of the insatiable appetites of the 'blond men from the north'."

MATUTINO in its 10 October edition publishes an editorial that predicts that the presidents of the Group of 8 will expel Panama from the group at their meeting in Ica, Peru, this week. It blames this expected expulsion on U.S. pressure and says this will be "another harsh test," not for Panama, but for the seven who are obeying "an order given in English." The editorial says it would be healthy for the group to remember that whenever Latin Americans harm each other, they make it easier for others to fulfill the "absurd" plan of "manifest destiny."

Commentaries on Events, 'War Laws'

PA1010231189

[Editorial Report] Panama City CRITICA in Spanish on 9 October carries several commentaries dealing with current events.

A 400-word editorial on page 4 entitled "War Laws and the New Republic" states that Panamanians should be aware that the country is at war. It adds that "although most Panamanians are willing to fight, we are not really prepared for this war," and therefore, "new laws consonant with the current situation are necessary."

The editorial goes on to say that "we must now talk about war bulletins" and forget the "democracy made in U.S.A., or we will have enough painful reasons to regret our lack of foresight." It adds that "all Panamanians

today have the unavoidable duty of supporting, complying with, and ensuring compliance with the war laws to be reviewed in the near future by the commission in charge of approving our national laws."

The editorial then says that the package of laws—16 at the moment—includes "urgent financial measures to face U.S. economic aggresion and rebuild our national economy."

The editorial concludes by saying that once the new laws are approved, "we will be really prepared for this war against our internal and external enemies."

On page 8, in the "Today in the World" column, columnist Luis Manuel Martinez says that officials in Washington have tried to justify the failure of the 3 October plot and have said that "we will do better next time." The columnist says that this shows that "the Bush administration's aggressive policy against Panama has surpassed that of his predecessor Ronald Reagan."

The same column indicates that some sergeants, corporals, and lower ranking soldiers "were told that the 3 October rebellion was a simulated attack," and that "many of them were denied refuge at Fort Clayton."

Martinez also says in his column that the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] and the Panamenista Revolutionary Party are the only active parties within the National Liberation Coalition, adding that the others have been absent, and that absence means "forget it."

A 350-word commentary in the "Hardline" column by Alberto Barrera states that the 16 war laws proposed to the executive branch by the PRD are in agreement with General Manuel Antonio Noriega's recent speech, and will be the basis for a new republic.

The commentary adds that seditious people inside the government must leave to make room for those who have shown loyalty, hard work, and sacrifice without asking for anything in exchange.

Barrera ends his column by saying that those who support the process are his friends and those who attack the government are his enemies.

Human Rights Group on 'Summary Executions'

PA1010172889 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1602 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Text] Panama City, 10 Oct (ACAN-EFE)—The Panamanian Human Rights Committee (CPDH) said today that it has received complaints about "summary executions" of some of the officers who participated in the coup attempt against General Manuel Antonio Noriega 1 week ago.

In a letter to Gen Noriega, the CPDH asked the high-ranking military officer "to authorize a personal visit by at least two members of the committee to verify the emotional and health conditions of the military men under arrest" following the 3 October insurrection.

In a communique, the CPDH claims to have received complaints that the deaths of "some" of the 10 military men who were killed in the coup attempt against Noriega "resulted from summary executions after the rebels had surrendered."

Panama Defense Force [FDP] spokesman Major Edgardo Lopez Grimaldo yesterday denied the reports of alleged summary executions of the rebels, including rebel leader Major Moises Giroldi.

Lopez asserted that "Noriega had nothing to do with the death of Giroldi," commander of the main unit involved in the revolt, and said that Giroldi "was a traitor who paid for a big mistake with his life."

According to the CPDH, there are doubts about the FDP official figures released after the coup, which list 10 dead, 26 wounded, 37 arrested, and 5 at large.

"We are constantly hearing charges that the number is much larger," the committee said.

Maj Lopez said that the arrested military men are now undergoing "extensive investigation" —first military and then civilian investigations—"because they not only conspired against a man (Noriega), but against the entire country's stability."

The CPDH also warned the government about the "states of emergency" to which Noriega alluded last week, which, according to the committee, "have served throughout Latin America's political history as convenient excuses for a systematic violation of human rights."

Wife Denies Coupist Suicide

PA1010192589 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1752 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Text] Panama City, 10 Oct (ACAN-EFE)—Captain Nicasio Lorenzo Tunon, who was on the official list of "arrested coupist soldiers" after the attempted military uprising on 3 October, was buried today in Panama City.

There has been no official report on the causes and circumstances surrounding Capt Lorenzo's death, and relatives say they do not believe reports to the effect that he committed suicide.

"My husband was a Catholic. He taught us to love God. Even if they had told him that I was in trouble he would not have made that decision," Lorenzo's widow, Luz Elaine de Lorenzo, a young, petite woman, told ACAN-EFE.

"I will never remain silent because he could not have committed suicide. I will struggle until the truth is revealed. I do not want my children's father to be defamed. They will not defame him," she added, without stating to whom she was referring.

According to his widow, Capt Lorenzo, 36, was an "executive officer at G-2," the military security and information service, and worked under Colonel Guillermo Wong, one of the two members of the Panama Defense Forces [FDP] general staff who were arrested after the coup.

Lorenzo's wife explained that the captain left home on 3 October at 0500 to run, because "he was an athlete," and at 0730 he went to work at the "G-2" offices dressed in civilian clothes.

The family did not hear from him again until his name appeared on the official list of detainees the following day.

One and one-half years ago Lorenzo took a course for general staff officers in the U.S. state of Kansas.

America Torres, Lorenzo's mother-in-law, told ACAN-EFE that on 9 October she was informed "in the street" that her son-in-law was dead.

She said that she went to the forensic offices "where a man (whom she did not identity) asked if Nicasio had, at any time, suffered nervous afflictions, undergone surgery, or suffered any type of ailment." The body was later turned over to her.

Up until noon on Tuesday, when Lorenzo's funeral was held at a church on the outskirts of Panama City, the family had not been officially informed about the circumstances of his death, nor had they received a copy of the forensic report which, his mother-in-law says, she tried in vain to obtain.

Capt Lorenzo was—along with 36 other people—on the list of rebel detainees published by the FDP on 4 October, which also reported the death of 10 of the rebel soldiers.

Major Edgardo Lopez Grimaldos, an FDP spokesman, yesterday denied reports to the effect that several rebel soldiers had been "executed" after the coup attempt failed.

The remains of Major Moises Giroldi, leader of the uprising, was also turned over to his relatives yesterday for burial in Panama City.

Several dozen relatives and friends attended Lorenzo's funeral at noon. No soldiers were present.

Announcement Abolishes 13th Month Bonus

PA1010215689 Panama City Radio Ritmo in Spanish 2133 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Text] [Monitored in progress] ...Presidency Minister Augusto Valderrama, the press communique issued by the Presidency's Information and Public Relations Office advising the people of the abolition, by Francisco Rodriguez' provisional government, of payment of the 13th month bonus to the public sector, as well as a public order law, retroactive to 1 September 1989, establishing the legal norms and guidelines of 14 reasons for firing government employees. The reasons range from slow work (tortuguismo) and unjustified work stoppage to collaboration, participation, and intervention in actions promoted by national sectors or foreign governments against the state's internal and international status.

The communique also stated that the provisional government has approved the law that abolishes the personnel board [Education Ministry's Personnel Appointment Board] and places this responsibility in the hands of the Education Ministry's Personnel Directorate.

Government Delegation for Next PCC Meeting

PA1110013089 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0005 GMT 11 Oct 89

[Text] The executive branch today appointed the Panamanian members in the Panama Canal Commission's [PCC] Board of Directors, the administrator designated by the Legislative Assembly and his advisers to attend the next PCC Board of Directors meeting in Tampa, Florida from 23 to 28 October.

The Panamanian directors in the PCC are [Panamanian Provisional Vice President] Carlos Ozores Typaldos, Oyden Ortega, and Arnulfo Suarez. The designated administrator is Tomas Gabriel Altamirano Duque, and his advisers are Severino Mejia, executive director of the Panama Treaty Affairs Executive Directorate, Gilberto Perez, Carlos Moreno, and Victor Vega.

PCC's Manfredo on Administrator, New Canal

PA1110013789 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Report on interview with Deputy Canal Administrator Fernando Manfredo by unidentified reporter—date and place not given]

[Text] [Begin Manfredo recording] I do not not know what the United States intends to do between now and the end of the year. By 1 January 1990, a Panamanian should have been appointed canal administrator, but this is exclusively a matter of U.S. policy, and has nothing to do with decisions we may make within the Panama Canal Commission [PCC]. The United States has mentioned some alternatives, such as appointing a U.S. deputy administrator to take over as administrator on 1 January 1990. However, I am unable to guess what the United States will do between now and the end of the year. [end recording]

Manfredo also answered a question dealing with the announcement made over Israeli television concerning the construction of a canal through Colombia.

[Begin recording] [Manfredo] Central American countries have always been interested in having a waterway or an overland system to link both oceans. Some people believe that the Panama Canal is nearing its saturation point and will be unable to handle increased transit requirements, or that new transport technologies, using bigger ships, will not be able to use the Panama Canal.

Therefore, new ways will have to be found to move either the cargo or the ships from one ocean to another somewhere in the Central American isthmus. I do not believe any country has plans to build a canal. What some of these countries are doing is making viability studies on the possibility of building canals or other means of transport between the oceans.

[Reporter] Why the increase in canal tolls?
[Manfredo] This is just to increase canal income to offset inflation and other expenditures incurred due to the laws we are operating under. [end recording]

Education Ministry Closes Schools 11-13 Oct

PA1110005689 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2308 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Text] The Education Ministry hereby announces that classes at all primary and high schools, both private and public, of the Republic will be suspended from 11 through 13 October. Classes will resume on Monday, 16 October. The ministry has issued this measure inasmuch as the academic calendar specifies that 11 October [anniversary of the 1968 revolution] is a national holiday, while 12 October commemorates Ibero-American Community of Nations Day [formerly known as Columbus Day].

The ministry has also decided that there will not be any classes on Friday, 13 October, instead schools will open on Saturday, 21 October to make up for Friday.

National Press Informed of Curfew Expansion

PA1010210689 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 10 Oct 89 p 1

[Text] Government and Justice Minister Olmedo Miranda informed the national press that the curfew continues from 2400 midnight to 0500.

Minister Miranda confirmed the continuation of the curfew following a Cabinet Council held last night to discuss aspects related to the emergency laws to be implemented by the national government.

Curfew Remains in Effect

PA1110003989 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2314 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Statement by Government and Justice Minister Olmedo Miranda; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] I believe that the country is very calm. We have been evaluating conditions throughout the country, and we have not announced yet any date for lifting the curfew, which concerns the entire community. However, we are going to let this weekend go by, and I promise the country that next week we will see if this decree is lifted.

Argentina

Further on Presidential Pardons, Reaction

Decree No 1002

PY1110013389 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 8 Oct 89 pp 4, 5, 25

["Text" of Decree No 1002]

[Excerpt] Considering the effects of the confrontations that have occurred over the past two decades as a continuous factor of social disturbances that prevents the achievement of the objectives of harmony and unity which the national government must seek on a priority basis, and:

Whereas:

Regardless of the time that has passed since the reestablishment of the constitutional institutions, the measures adopted so far (regardless of the large number of people prosecuted) have been insufficient to overcome the profound disagreements that prevail within our society, and whose ultimate responsibility must be assumed by all as members and participants of a legally organized society;

The appropriate social behavior must not be that of denying or cynically pretending that the events that have generated these disagreements did not exist. But, at the other extreme it should not be an attitude that will submit community life to the daily, frustrating, and depressing influence of those events, thus keeping the resulting wounds unhealed and putting us all under a fatally divisionist destiny. There must be a spirit capable of overcoming the feeling of rancor—regardless of how understandable that feeling may be—and to replace it by generosity, without which we will never achieve the domestic peace and national unity demanded by the Constitution;

Leaving behind those mournful events does not imply an act of irresponsible complacency. It is a requirement that must be fulfilled so that our people will be truly united in solidarity without being divided into two groups, which is where the past seeks to drag us. Only after reconstructing this single-willed unity will we regain the essential energy we need to truly become a country with a destiny. The guiding idea of our times is that of reconciliation. We Argentines must reconcile ourselves to achieve the spiritual peace that will restore brotherhood. We will never achieve it if we stick to the tragic events of the past. The memory of the past is a weakening and confrontational factor;

This national reconciliation "is aimed, above all, at the hearts of the people which have been broken, so that each and every one can attain peace of mind by foresaking hate and having the courage to excercise sincere self-criticism by recognizing one's own mistakes, thus honestly deciding against arbitrarily and unfairly excluding anyone from participating in the management of public affairs; it seeks to encourage sincere and rational dialogue as the only acceptable weapon in political struggle, aimed at harmony of thought and will rather than the defeat of the opponent; it seeks to adopt an attitude of fraternal forgiveness toward those who have made mistakes or have hurt us by taking the initiative toward rapprochement; it seeks to practice justice honestly and truly without any lust for vengeance; and it seeks to stimulate feelings of clemency in the meting out of punishment for the crimes comitted, to the point of granting sincere pardons which play a role in the relations not only between individuals but also in social relations." (Argentine Episcopal Conference, 11 August 1982);

To accomplish this it is necessary, above and beyond any considerations regarding the meaning, or the lack of meaning, of the various doctrinary and ideological positions, to adopt measures capable of creating conditions which, together with the indispensable greatness of spirit of all men and women of this nation, could lead to the final reconciliation of all Argentines as the only cure for the wounds that must still heal, and the building of a truly fraternal fatherland;

It is the National Executive Branch's inalienable duty to see that national interests prevail above any other interests and to accept the historical commitment which this high-level policy decision implies;

It is necessary to stress, however, that this measure is merely a political mechanism provided for in the Constitution for the creation of conditions appropriate to bring peace to the nation. It does not imply in any way whatsoever that the objectives have been attained nor that their attainment is guaranteed. It is just one of the many measures that the national government, sacrificing obvious, legitimate and historic convictions, is prepared to take to bring peace to the nation;

The National Executive Branch thus seeks to create the conditions and the atmosphere appropriate for reconciliation, mutual forgiveness, and national unity. However, it is up to the leading characters of the Argentine drama, among whom those currently in government are included, to recognize humbly their own mistakes and the achievements of their adversaries and to contribute their sincere predisposition toward reconciliation and unity;

Only by foresaking prejudice and by forgiving the harm done can we allow the sorrow that plagued all Argentines during the last few decades to yield fruits like those borne by the blood shed by our forefathers at the birth of our nation. May those who died fighting for their ideals rest in peace; may their memory not be used to divide Argentines; may their blood unite us more to build for ourselves, our children, and our grandchildren, a framework of peace, progress, well-being, and accomplishments;

This decision also seeks to consolidate Argentine democracy, an objective of equal importance to those of bringing peace and reconciliation to the nation. Only the people, through their votes and the use of constitutional mechanisms, can choose or replace their rulers. Our new

future must have no place for messiahs regardless of their leanings, who may want to usurp popular will.

Regarding the legal framework under which this decree is promulgated and in view of the general terms used in Article 86, Clause 6, of the Constitution, the rule for interpretation should be that when a power is conferred expressly in general terms it cannot be restricted unless the restriction is expressed in the article or implies the need for it (C.S.J.N. [National Supreme Court] Rulings 136:258);

It is also a guiding principle on this issue that the Constitution should be interpreted in such a way that the limitations should not obstruct the effective and just operation of government powers in order to allow the fulfilment of its goals in the best possible manner for the community (C.S.N.J. Rulings 214:425);

In this regard the Supreme Court has established a doctrine in the case "Ibanez J." (Rulings 136:258) by which in order to have the right to pardon the Constitution requires the existence of an open case against the individual to be pardoned whether he is facing trial or he has already been sentenced;

Therefore, the pardon can be granted to people who have already been sentenced or are under trial;

Although the pardon means that the sentence will not be served or that the court proceeding will stop, it does not mean that the executive branch is carrying out a judicial function, or reviewing legal acts, or arrogating for itself pending cases thus violating the principle of Article 95 of the National Constitution. The pardon does not decide a controversy or declare who wins a legal battle; it is only a right of the executive branch based on a higher juridical order aimed at contributing to real national reconciliation and pacification;

This measure is taken in accordance with Article 86, Clause 6 of the Constitution;

Therefore, the president of the Argentine Nation decrees:

Article 1. The persons listed in Annex 1 with the case reference which is part of this decree are hereby pardoned.

Article 2. It is so ordered. [passage omitted on "annex" to decree 1002 listing the cases and the names of those pardoned]

Rico, Seineldin Prospects

PY0910133989 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1056 GMT 9 Oct 89

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 9 Oct (NA)—Army Chief of Staff General Isidro Caceres has begun analyzing the cases of military officers indicted for their participation in the Holy Week, Monte Caceros, and Villa Martelli uprisings in order to decide who will remain on active duty and who will be sent into retirement following the presidential pardon.

The cases Caceres is reviewing include those of Colonel Mohamed Seineldin and Lieutenant Colonel Aldo Rico, the two main leaders of the so-called "painted-faces," group in the Army.

Rico headed the Holy Week (1987) and Monte Caceros (1988) uprisings while Seineldin headed the "Valley Virgin Operation" in December of last year.

Military sources told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that Rico's situation has been essentially decided and that he will be retired "for sure."

Sources close to Rico, who has been held under arrest at Magdalena prison and the Campo de Mayo detention center, said that if Rico is retired he will ask to be discharged from the Army "to dedicate all his time to politics."

Seineldin's case is different; according to well-informed sources, he wants to remain on active duty and be promoted to the rank of general.

Only President Menem in his capacity as commander inchief of the Armed Forces could grant his wishes because the Army has already submitted the list of colonels for promotion.

Only 15 colonels are being proposed for promotion to general. Seineldin, because of the indictment, is 34th on the list.

Seineldin will have to retire if the president does not resolve the situation by December; by that time Seineldin will have spent 2 years without any assignment after been relieved of command. [passage omitted]

Montonero Leaders Return

PY1110022489 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1448 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Oct (TELAM)—Former Montonero leaders Fernando Vaca Narvaja and Roberto Cirilo Perdia who were pardoned by Decree No 1003 that dealt with members of subversive organizations, arrived today in the Federal Capital from Montevideo after a lengthy exile.

The former Montonero leaders arrived at the southern docks of the port of Buenos Aires, where they were welcomed by approximately 300 activists of the "Revolutionary Peronism" organization. Vaca Narvaja and Perdia arrived on board the "Eladia Isabel."

During an impromptu news conference, Vaca Narvaja announced that he would ask to meet with President Carlos Menem. "He has pardoned us. We want to thank him, and we will ask for a meeting," Vaca Narvaja said. He also expressed his support for the government's economic policy by stating: "Argentina must be made to produce. We agree with this objective."

Asked his opinion off the presidential pardon, Vaca Narvaja said that the process of reconciliation "goes

beyond the last 10 or 20 years." He mentioned as an example the repatriation of the remains of Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas [Argentine soldier and politician of the 19th century], adding that he hoped for an immediate pardon for Comrade Mario Firmenich.

Vaca Narvaja acknowledged the mistakes of the Montoneros, such as "raising to the military level the internal conflicts of the Peronist Party." He also acknowledged that "when we got cornered in certain situations we went underground which did not help the democratic government." He promised that "this will never happen again."

Perdia stressed the difficulties they had to face in exile adding, however, that "we have been able to take advantage of the exile to get some training, and we are now returning to the country to make ourselves available, humbly as demanded by the circumstances, to fulfill our obligations to Carlos Menem."

Alfonsin Critical of Pardon

PY1010162489 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1128 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Oct (NA)—Former President Raul Alfonsin has warned that the presidential pardon "instead of pacifying, can increase the danger of violence and political instability." Alfonsin said that "we are for reconciliation and harmony" but warned that "oblivion, impunity, and moral confusion will not be their pillars."

In a statement released yesterday with the title "A Step Backward," the former president stated that "amnesia cannot be imposed on society by decree; every time we have tried to sweep the past under the rug it has returned and hit us even harder."

"We Argentines decided 6 years ago to confront terrorist violence, human rights violations, and authoritarianism with the law. We agree that the law is for all, and that those who rise against the people's free will must be punished with imprisonment," he added.

Alfonsin specifically questioned the pardoning of "those who rebelled against the constitutional order." He added that "it is not something out of the distant past, but a part of our current reality."

He said: "Pardons have been granted to those who seized Aeroparque, those who, far from repenting, threatened during their trail to repeat the same episodes. Pardons have been granted to those who have used terror to submerge Argentina in a bloody decade."

Alfonsin stated that "history cannot be pardoned by decree." He added that "society is aware of the past" and that "no government can eliminate the conscience of citizens nor ignore the general ethical feeling."

"The state's first obligation is to protect the life and liberty of all citizens. The citizens' first demand is to be protected from the abuses committed by other men. A serious mistake has been made. This is a dangerous political step backwards," Alfonsin concluded.

President Menem Meets OAS Secretary General

PY0910165289 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1441 GMT 9 Oct 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Oct (TELAM)—OAS Secretary General Joao Baena Soares stated today that "in any democracy it is important to look for formulas that will lead to reconciliation" so as to reach "a future where it is possible to talk and establish agreements for the benefit of the country."

Baena Soares made these remarks after refusing to comment on the presidential pardon decreed last Saturday "because that is a matter involving Argentine domestic affairs, and I am not entitled to talk about it," he said.

The OAS secretary general made these remarks at government house this morning after a working breakfast with President Carlos Menem in which they discussed "problems involving the continent and the member countries," as well as the consolidation of democracy, the struggle against drug trafficking, and technological cooperation.

Baena Soares also expressed hope that "dialogue will resume in a short period of time" in Panama so that "the Panamanians themselves will look for formulas of understanding to reach a great national agreement."

Regarding the electoral process in Nicaragua, he said that despite the "small administrative irregularities that do not harm the process" the path to the elections in that Central American country "is developing normally."

He attributed those small irregularities to the normal problems "in any country where the electoral registration period is beginning." He added that "the process in Nicaragua is developing with great enthusiam and a high degree of participation by the people."

Present at the working breakfast were Benno Sander, OAS representative to Argentina, and Raul Carignano, secretary of the Argentine Foreign Ministry Latin American Affairs Department.

Foreign Minister Comments on Panama, UK

Position on Panama

PY0610203189 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1918 GMT 6 Oct 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Oct (NA)—Today Foreign Minister Domingo Cavallo reiterated the Argentine Government's position "on not interfering in the internal affairs of other countries," as it was conveyed by President Carlos Menem to U.S. President George Bush regarding the critical Panamanian situation.

Cavallo reiterated that "the Panamanian problem can only be solved if that country goes through a democratic

process that would allow Panamanians to solve their own problems. The only way Latin America can help is if the United States fully enforces the Carter-Torrijos treaty. [no closing quotation mark as received]

Cavallo said that during the meeting between the two leaders President Bush said that "the United States will fulfill the treaty."

Cavallo added: "The OAS members unanimously agreed on how to find a solution to the Panamanian problem and we believe in it. In other words, the countries of the Americas want the Panamanian people to vote freely for a government that will find a way to solve conflicts and to insure strict compliance with the Carter-Torrijos treaty."

Cavallo indicated that the Argentine Government has taken "diplomatic actions, such as not sending an ambassador, to show that we undoubtedly do not support the annulment of the election and that we also disagree with the fact that there have been no elections to change the government whose mandate expired last August."

Talks With UK

PY0610171689 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1258 GMT 6 Oct 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Oct (DYN)—Foreign Minister Domingo Cavallo today said that Argentina and the United Kingdom "are sure that neither party will create a situation that may interrupt the negotiations" already started.

Cavallo also said that, even if the talks with the United Kingdom do not yield results in the expected period of time, "we will continue negotiating because the most important goal has already been achieved: An adequate atmosphere for the talks has already been created."

Cavallo, who granted an interview to Radio Continental, recalled that President Carlos Menem expressed the wish to see Argentina resume diplomatic and consular relations with the United Kingdom before the end of 1989 or at the beginning of 1990. He explained, however, that "to achieve this goal, the British must also be willing to resume relations. We hope they will not condition this to our giving up our position on the issue."

"Through talks and negotiations, we hope to achieve the goals that will lead to constructive coexistance between our two nations," Cavallo said. He added that, even if agreements are not reached immediately, the most important objective has been achieved: "We can now talk directly to each other, although our points of view are different."

Regarding the talks scheduled for 17 and 18 October, Cavallo said: "We are sure the results will be positive." He pointed out, however, that these talks must be seen as "the first of a series of talks and negotiations that will last quite a while."

The minister said that probably "not all of the many topics on the agenda will be discussed" in this first round of talks. He added: "We will surely solve several problems in this round, and then we will set the date for future meetings to discuss and solve" the remaining problems.

Cavallo said it is too early to hope that Argentina and the United Kingdom will "associate" to exploit the fishing zone around the Malvinas Archipelago, [words indistinct] "in the future, under the current circumstances, depending on the attitude the United Kingdom takes toward us, and on our economic and social situation."

Cavallo also said Argentina must consolidate its political scenario because "this is indispensable to inspire international confidence."

Asked about President Menem's announcement that he is ready to send Argentine troops to Colombia to help the Colombian Government fight drug trafficking, Cavallo again explained: "The president is not anxious to do so; he is simply indicating that Argentina is ready to support all countries that courageously decide to fight drug trafficking."

He pointed out: "Argentina is implementing an antinarcotics law and sponsoring a preventive campaign to reduce and then eliminate drug consumption, and to prevent drug traffickers and coca growers from settling in our country in view of the fight against drug trafficking that is being waged in other countries such as Colombia."

Regarding the Panamanian situation, Cavallo said Argentina expressed its rejection about the decision to nullify the recent Panamanian elections by not sending an ambassador to that country. He added, however, that Argentina is against interference in the domestic matters of other countries.

Cavallo also said he does not know his predecessor, former Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, personally, but that "someday the two of us will meet as to be expected in a politically civilized country such as Argentina, where a foreign minister is supposed to meet the minister who looked after the nation's international affairs before him."

Cavallo Leaves for Presummit Meeting in Peru

PY0910141989 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1038 GMT 9 Oct 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Oct (TELAM)—Foreign Minister Domingo Cavallo left at 0720 today for the Peruvian city of Trujillo, north of Lima, where he will participate in a working meeting to prepare for the "third summit meeting of the Group of Eight."

The foreign minister left Aeroparque Metropolitan Airport aboard the presidential plane. In Trujillo he will take part in a meeting that began yesterday with his colleagues from Peru, Uruguay, Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela (Panama has been suspended due to its domestic political situation).

The ministers will jointly prepare the agenda for next Wednesday's meeting of presidents of the member countries of the "Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Political Agreement."

Alsogaray Returns From Debt Talks in U.S.

PY0610181089 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Oct 89

[Text] Alvaro Alsogaray, presidential advisor on the foreign debt, has asserted that Argentina is treading the correct path. The Democratic Centrist Union [UCD] leader, who has just returned from the United States, granted an interview to our reporter Pedro Leon. Alsogaray commented on the impression President Menem's policy has caused in that northern country. Here are Alsogaray's comments:

[Begin Alsogaray recording] The atmosphere abroad has changed very much. The president's visit has contributed to confirming the impression that Argentina is finally treading the correct path.

The president does not resort to rhetoric; he is very objective. He left a good impression in the country, in the foreign countries. Therefore, I believe we.... [changes thought] Well, I am sure we have found the correct path. All we have to do now is to start following it.

We will transform the foreign debt problem into a more optimistic issue, into an issue that, if correctly treated, will help us recover the Argentine capital that is being invested abroad and help us convince foreigners to invest in Argentina, because this is what the country needs most. [end recording]

PRC Ambassador on Trade Relations, Investment

PY1010163489 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2318 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Oct (TELAM)—PRC Ambassador to Argentina Li Guoxin today said that his country "will welcome Argentine investments." He added that "many PRC enterprises want to cooperate with the economic sector and make investments" in Argentina.

Li was at the Economy Ministry at noon today to meet with Economy Minister Nestor Rapanelli and "to exchange ideas on bilateral economic and trade relations."

The meeting was postponed because Rapanelli held a lengthy meeting at the Public Works and Services Ministry to discuss issues related to state reforms.

Li told TELAM that the current bilateral trade exchange amounts to about $400 million. He stressed that the PRC "buys a lot and sells little."

Li pointed out that the flexibility of the foreign investment law being promoted by the Argentine Government will allow trade exchange "to increase substantially."

Li also told TELAM that "some mixed enterprises involved in the fishing sector have already begun to implement a cooperation program," and that in this regard "we have a good future."

"Argentina has strong points just like the PRC. We can help each other. We will welcome Argentine investments in the PRC, and I believe that many PRC enterprises want to cooperate with the economic sectors and make investments in Argentina," Li concluded.

Uruguayan Minister Calls Trade 'Very Fluid'

PY1010202089 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2327 GMT 9 Oct 89

[Excerpt] San Salvador de Jujuy, 9 Oct (TELAM)—Uruguayan Foreign Minister Luis Barrios Tassano today said that "Uruguayan-Argentine trade relations have deteriorated a little. This is due to the difficulties Argentina has recently faced to operate at the international level."

Tassano said that "despite this situation, which will be overcome, the mechanisms implemented by Uruguay and Argentina are now free of excessive red tape. Current bilateral trade is very fluid and normal."

Tassano made this remark to the local press during a stopover of the Argentine presidential plane Tango 01 at El Cadillal airport. Tassano traveled in this plane at the special invitation of his Argentine counterpart Domingo Cavallo. [passage omitted]

Government Signs Oil Contract With Private Firms

PY0610141089 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0900 GMT 6 Oct 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Oct (TELAM)—Through Decree No 941 the executive branch has approved the exploration contract for the continental shelf Malvinas-1 Basin that was signed between Government Oil Deposits (YPF) and a business group that includes the Occidental, Argentine Cities Service Exploration Incorporated, and Enertot oil companies.

The decree states that the agreement is the result of the policy that has been implemented by the state, and that it "intends to promote the exploration of the vast sedimentary basins of the national territory with the objective of incorporating new hydrocarbon reserves that can be commercially exploited."

The government document adds that the business group has "submitted an offer that was considered convenient by the state enterprise" in view of the fact that it can sign contracts directly "when urgent special, technical, or economic reasons make it necessary."

Finally, the decree indicates that the area in question was modified and that it will now have a spheric boundary encompassing 28,755 square km.

September Inflation Rate Totals 9.4 Percent

PY0610230889 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2202 GMT 6 Oct 89

[Summary] The National Institute of Statistics and Census has officially announced that the September inflation rate was 9.4 percent. This rate shows that the economy is cooling down, although not as much as the government had wished it would.

Group Threatens, Bombs Lanus Newspaper

PY0910193089 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1525 GMT 9 Oct 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Oct 89 (NA)—The self-styled American Liberators Command [Comando Libertadores de America] threw a Molotov cocktail at the offices of the Lanus newspaper PREGON this morning, causing minor damage to the building.

The command claimed responsibility for the attack through leaflets disseminated in the area. In the leaflets the command accuses the newspaper—which publishes the weekly supplement PREGON SINDICAL—with "poisoning the public with the desease that infects all communications media: the promotion of Ubaldinism."

The organization carries the same name as another one that fought in Cordoba during the past decade against the ERP [People's Revolutionary Army] and the Montoneros [Peronist leftist Guerrilla organization]. The command made threats against the newspaper CLARIN, Radio Mitre, and journalist Magdalena Ruiz Guinazu, all for the same reasons.

PREGON SINDICAL Director Carlos Quipildor told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that the newspaper had received threatening phone calls in the past warning the staff against the editorial line of the supplement, which includes as commentators such Ubaldini followers as Ruben Pereyra (from the water system union), Mary Sanchaz (from the teacher union), Victor de Genaro (from the Association of State Workers), and Luis Moran (from the food department).

Quipildor said that attack occurred at 0130 and caused only minor damage to the building. The leaflets claiming responsibility for the attack "for ignoring our warnings" were found in the vicinity.

The newspaper owners reported the incident to the police in Lanus, who are investigating the case.

Alfonsin Reviews Radical Government Achievements

PY0910002089 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 7 Oct 89 pp 1, 11

[Text] Former President Raul Alfonsin yesterday carried out the first public assessment of his government's achievements in the economic field, giving his account of what happened during the first half of 1989 and of "the pressures from all fronts" which forced him to shorten his term in office, stressing that "to say now that we threw the government in the face of the victors is a political fiction."

Alfonsin read a speech while closing the seminars of political discussion organized by the Radical Party's National Committee, which he said, "show that (the party) has been recovering at a fast rate."

The former head of state specifically criticized Foreign Minister Domingo Cavallo, Ambassador to the United States Guido di Tella and the campaign tactics used by the Peronists in general, explaining that he did not mention names "with the intention of offending or disqualifying them."

A brief part of his speech was dedicated to evaluating his government's performance, admitting that their diagnosis of the economic situation "was superficial," but extending that criticism to the rest of the political parties, quoting passages of documents issued by the multi-party organization.

"The results were not what we expected," he said, underlining the fact that "it was made clear that our problem was not momentary lack of liquidity but structural insolvency."

He justified the launching of the Austral Plan on the grounds that "we were not facing the typical stop-go fashion on the traditional Argentine economy, but rather withessing the end of a strategy of growth."

"As opposed to the results of orthodox adjustment plans, stability was achieved without causing a fall in employment levels or salaries," said Alfonsin, defining the Austral Plan as "an unorthodox plan to break out of the inflationary rut."

The speech also included self-critical statements such as "the final deterioration of the plan was caused by the failure to complete certain structural reforms, mainly the slow progress of state reform and better integration with the world."

"Demands which seemed impossible to postpone prevented the government from seeking changes designed to consolidate stability while promoting sustained growth," Alfonsin added.

He also referred to the refusal of a great sector of the party to accept policies including the transfer of public-sector assets into private hands.

Furthermore, he held that the opposition blocked the government's policies "through a tripartite alliance made up by most provincial administrations, political control of the Senate and the leadership of the General Labour Confederation (CGT)."

Alfonsin only partly attributed the 1987 electoral defeat to the economic situation, adding that "the defeat put an end to a style of economic policy which we could call

autonomous change" and marked the beginning of "change through concertation."

"Unfortunately, the early beginning of the electoral campaign, and, mainly, the results of the Peronist primaries, stood in the way of possible interparty agreements, making the economic situation even more complex," he explained.

A lengthy chronology of this year's events was based on public statements and press reports discribing the progressive weakening of his government. "The weakening of political power and the pre-electoral uncertainty amounted to a 4.1-billion-dollar loss for our economy in the first half of 1989," he said.

As "factors which aggravated the crisis," Alfonsin included the change of government in the United States, which led to the replacement of officials "who had finally come to understand the Argentine position," the "explosion" of the tax system and the Peronist's electoral campaign "which was mounted on the CGT's 26-point programme."

Finally, after delivering his speech, Alfonsin said that he will continue to speak in public despite the opinions of those who say he should remain silent.

He also referred to the recent bomb attack against his offices by saying that "to those who plant bombs we say that they will never, ever silence us."

Eight human rights entities yesterday asked Interior Minister Eduardo Bauza to carry out a thorough investigation into the attack, pointing out that "the stability of democracy is damaged if such crimes persist and those responsible are not punished."

Bolivia

President Paz Zamora Departs for Peru Meeting

PY1010144189 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Text] President Jaime Paz Zamora will leave for Ica, Peru, at 0845 today. The official farewell ceremony will begin at 0815. Vice President Luis Ossio, high-ranking military commanders, ministers, and legislators will attend the ceremony.

Paz Zamora will return to Bolivia at 1900 today. In Ica, 306 km from Lima, the president will meet with his Colombian and Peruvian counterparts, Virgilio Barco and Alan Garcia, respectively.

The presidents of Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru will discuss the establishment of a common front to more effectively fight drug trafficking, and will demand more equitable treatment from drug-consuming countries.

The meeting of Andean country presidents is being held in response to the U.S. Government's Bennett Plan, aimed at coordinating and emphasizing the fight against drug trafficking.

The Bennett Plan provides a package of $2 billion over the next 5 years for cooperation with Andean countries, provided these countries can implement a more effective fight against drug trafficking.

In Ica, the presidents of Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru will discuss an appropriate response to the Bennett Plan based on the different realities of each country.

Summit Seeks Antidrug Strategy

PY1010025489 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2116 GMT 9 Oct 89

[Text] La Paz, 9 Oct (EFE)—Bolivian Vice President Luis Ossio Sanjines stressed today that the U.S. antidrug plan for Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia "will have no effect" due to its high degree of repression.

Ossio said that 90 percent of the plan's resources are used for repression, and only 10 percent are used to promote the replacement of coca plantations.

The Bolivian vice president stated that the Bolivian, Peruvian, and Colombian summit to be held on 10 October in the Peruvian city of Ica, 305 km south of Lima, will serve to seek common positions in the Andean area regarding the fight against drug trafficking.

The Bolivian Vice President stressed that this Andean summit will set the bases for a common, coherent, and coordinated policy for the three countries that are considered to be the world's main producers of coca, the raw material from which cocaine is produced.

"The problem of drug trafficking," he emphasized, "does not only reside in the growing of the coca leaf; it is a global problem, therefore the answers must be global."

As an example he stated that replacing coca plantations with products that do not have a secure market is a partial and inefficient measure.

In the vice president's opinion, the international community must understand that the consumer countries must implement a severe campaign of prevention; the intermediary countries must implement controls to prevent money laundering; and the raw material-producing countries must implement a policy that will create jobs, and they must confront poverty.

Misery causes thousands of small farmers to grow the coca and to form the so-called group of macerators, poor peasants who form one link in the drug trafficking circuit due to the levels of exploitation to which they are subjected as part of the process of producing the drug, Ossio pointed out.

He added that his country is currently making efforts to draw up a national antidrug policy that can be inserted into the Andean and world context.

Milos Alcalay, executive secretary of the Andean Parliament, who is visiting Bolivia to participate in a meeting of the board of directors of Simon Bolivar Andean University, supports the concept of joint action by the region's countries to fight drug trafficking.

Alcalay stated that "after an incessant search for international consensus and permanent thought, Andean legislators are now looking for judicial and legal rules that will lead to an overall strategy with an andean vision."

Expansion of Army's Antidrug Role Considered

PY1010142789 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Text] Defense Minister Hector Ormchea has told Panamericana that the government is considering a more decisive role for the Army in the fight against drug trafficking.

Ormachea said the possibility is being analyzed by Army commanders and President Paz Zamora, who is also the Armed Forces comander in chief. The final decision, however, will be made by the president.

The Armed Forces is currently responsible only for logistic support to the agencies in charge of fighting drug trafficking, while the special narcotics force is in charge of interdiction, the minister said.

[Begin Ormachea recording] The Armed Forces will continue to give all their support to any struggle affecting the country, particulary if this support is ordered by the Armed Forces commander in chief. But we will have a better picture after the meeting in Ica, and after another meeting with the Peruvian president scheduled for 18 October. [end recording]

The defense minister said that at the 18 October meeting the Armed Forces of the two countries will try to improve their level of cooperation not only in fighting drug trafficking, but also in improving security in the border areas.

The minister said he hopes the presidents meeting today in Peru will decide on ways to effectively fight drug trafficking.

Minister on Goals of Coca Replacement Plan

PY0610140489 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Oct 89

[Text] Agriculture, Campesino & Livestock Affairs Minister Mauro Bertero has stated that revision of the overall program for development and replacement of coca plantations that the government is determined to carry out seeks to create attractive projects for alternative plantations.

The minister added that the project also seeks to channel the work force currently tied to coca plantations toward agricultural projects.

During his address at the seminar entitled "Coca—Toward a National Strategy," Bertero referred to the main guidelines of this policy. He said that the development strategy of the new government entails four basic goals that will be carried out simultaneously because they are interrelated.

The first objective, as established by Law No 1080, is to erradicate coca plantations in a 5-year period.

The second objective is to have the transients currently living in the Chapare region return to their place of origin or emigrate to areas of plantation.

The two last objectives are to set up the necessary infrastructure in areas currently covered by coca plantations to improve the people's standards of living and to open markets abroad for alternative crops.

$3 Billion Needed for Substitution

PY0710161389 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0311 GMT 7 Oct 89

[Text] La Paz, 6 Oct (EFE)—The General Trade Union Confederation of Peasant Workers of Bolivia (CSUTCB) today requested a $3-billion investment to reduce coca leaf plantations.

Jose Manuel Pinto, a CSUTCB leader, made this request during a forum entitled "Coca: Seeking a National Strategy," which has now been in session in La Paz for 2 days to define an overall policy on the problem of the coca leaf and cocaine in this country.

Pinto stated that a program for agricultural reconversion that will lead to the substitution of the current coca plantations will require $3 billion.

This sum, he stated, would be used to establish educational, road and highway, sanitation, and electricity infrastructures in the areas where coca is produced.

The peasant leader also indicated that there is currently no other product that can replace the coca leaf in terms of commercialization, and benefit the peasants, unless the government can guarantee the existence of secure markets for the replacement products.

Pinto maintained that the CSUTCB rejects the forcible eradication of the coca plantation and questioned the actions of the antinarcotics struggle, which he called a "struggle against the producers of coca" and not against the traffickers "due to U.S. orders."

Any type of eradication program that is based on repression will find "the peasants on a war footing," Pinto stated. He also favors an alternative development plan.

According to official estimates, there are 62,000 hectares of coca plantations in Bolivia that produce more than

150,000 metric tons of coca leaf per year, of which 80 percent is used to produce cocaine.

Senate Views Drug Production Totals, Options

PY0610211489 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1149 GMT 6 Oct 89

[Text] La Paz, 6 Oct (EFE)—More than 100,000 people are trapped in the business of drug trafficking, a phenomenon that has contributed to a serious economic crisis and to the decay of the political power structure.

This statement was made by Daniel Cabezas, president of the Senate's narcotics and drug addiction committees, during a Senate seminar on "Coca—Toward a National Strategy."

Cabezas said that approximately 80,000 peasants in the high plateau and the valleys grow coca leaves, while some 25,000 peasants in the Cochabamba high valley are coca "stompers."

Cabezas added that some 5,000 merchants, professionals, and teachers who have quit their jobs because of low salaries are now engaged in the trafficking of cocaine sulfate, while another 3,8000 act as intermediaries between coca growers and cocaine producers.

In his opinion, drug trafficking has contributed to Bolivia's economic and political crisis, and to the gradual decay of the power structure.

Cabezas noted that a regime linked to drug trafficking was installed in power in 1980, while drug trafficking has become an element of pressure in the democratic process, which has contributed to the deterioration of the economy and has affected foreign exchange policies.

The senator noted the need to establish a national strategy against drug trafficking that will take into account the specific problems the country is facing.

Reports on coca plantations, cocaine production, drug addiction, and other related issues were made during the seminar, which started yesterday with the participation of representtives of state and private organizations and political parties.

Samuel Doria Medina, leader of the governing Movement of the Revolunary Left (MIR), yesterday asserted that the Bolivian economy is virtually sustained by drug trafficking.

Doria Medina added that annual per capita income could drop from $700 to $300 and more than 400,000 could be left jobless if the phenomenon of coca and cocaine were to disappear.

The economist pointed out the need to promote alternative development projects and to search for new markets and competitive prices for the alternative products as the best option in the struggle against drug trafficking, "since repression has only led to failure."

According to information relased by the Senate, drug trafficking generates $2 billion per year, of which $300 million is reinvested in Bolivia, the second-largest coca leaf producer in the world after Peru, with production totals of 155,000 tons of coca leaves and 72 tons of cocaine per year.

Doria Medina said that if the cocaine phenomenon disappears, Bolivian exports—estimated to be $580 million—would drop by 50 percent and the GDP, which amounts to $4.6 billion, would drop by almost $2 billion.

The legislator went on to say that "it will not be long before cocaine is replaced by more effective and cheaper synthetic drugs, which will have a great impact on the Bolivian economy."

Guillermo Bedregal, former foreign minister and current deputy for the opposition National Revolutionary Movement (MNR), said that although it is true that coca sustains the economies of the producer countries, the same thing happens in the developed countries, which thrive on the crime stemming from drug trafficking.

Bedregal said that the struggle against drug trafficking declared by the developed countries is nothing but "rhetoric" and added that "the industrialized countries believe that the eradication of coca plantations will solve the drug trafficking problem."

The former foreign minister said that proof that those countries lack conviction in their struggle against drug trafficking is in the fact that "they refuse to adopt mechanisms to stop the laundering of dollars, and to restrict the trade of chemicals used to produce drugs, under the pretext that it might affect free trade."

56 Cocaine Factories Destroyed; Arrests Made

PY0910203489 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1734 GMT 7 Oct 89

[Text] La Paz, 7 Oct (EFE)—The Mobile Units for Rural Areas (UMOPAR), a specialized force of the Bolivian police in charge of the antidrug struggle, destroyed 56 cocaine factories and seized 62 kg of cocaine last week.

This announcement was made by Special Antinarcotics Force Commander Lucio Anez Rivera, who said that, between 29 September and 5 October, more than 15 antidrug operations were carried out in Cochabamba and Santa Cruz Departments, the main coca-growing areas.

Bolivia is regarded as the second most important coca-growing country after Peru. It produces more than 155,000 tons of coca leaves per year, 90 percent of which are used for cocaine processing.

Anez said that the majority of drug was seized in El Chapare, Cochabamba Department, which is considered the "red zone" within the antidrug struggle.

Anez said that 12 drug traffickers, including Brazilian citizen Nilceia Mendez dos Santos, were arrested during

last week's operations. Mendez dos Santos was sent to the office of the attorney general to be tried.

Anez also said that 27.5 kg of cocaine sulfate were burned and that 112 maceration pits, a step in cocaine processing, were destroyed.

Anez added that UMOPAR personnel have seized 3,095 kg of lime and other chemicals that are mixed with coca leaves to obtain the drug. This action has prevented the processing of approximately 1,691 kg of cocaine.

Colombian Drug Trafficker Said in Country

PY0910010689 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0007 GMT 9 Oct 89

[Text] La Paz, 8 Oct (EFE)—Bolivian Vice President Luis Ossio Sanjines today admitted that at least one Colombian drug trafficker is in Bolivia. He added that the entry of Colombian citizens into Bolivia is an example of the country's difficulties in controlling its large territory due to lack of means.

Ossio said: "There are not many Colombian drug traffickers in Bolivia because it would have been difficult for them to enter the country, but obviously there must be some."

Aeronautics Minister Luis Gonzalez Quintanilla indicated that the Bolivian Air Force is permanently controlling the country's air space, and he ruled out the possibility that any Colombian drug traffickers' planes may be in Bolivia.

He explained that the Air Force is controlling the air space following reports that Colombian drug traffickers may have attempted to escape to Bolivia after President Virgilio Barco's administration declared war on them.

Gonzalez Quintanilla added that the Bolivia Air Force currently lacks the technical means to implement an effective air control of the country's territory.

Minister Denies Clashes on Brazilian Border

PY0610150289 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Oct 89

[Text] According to National Defense Minister Hector Ormachea, there have been no clashes between Bolivian and Brazilian citizens in Pando or Beni. The minister added that a delegation headed by Navy commander Admiral Anibal Gutierrez has just returned from the area with confirmation.

Here is Minister Ormachea's statement:

[Begin Ormachea recording] Navy commander Admiral Anibal Gutierrez made an inspection visit to this region last week to verify a series of irregularities reported by the media. I am happy to say that we have found no serious problems of any kind between Brazilian and Bolivian citizens as reported by the media. Fortunately, there have been no problems, and we have been able to verify this. [end recording]

The minister added that the length of our border and the small capacity to guard it is a matter of concern. The minister weas referring to the fact the the Armed Forces cannot be permanently assigned to guarding the entire border. The minister went on to say: I do want to point out that, by all means, all Army and Navy units posted in all those distant regions are fulfilling their duties to the extent of their possibilities. Ormachea later said that the current crisis and lack of necessary resources precludes carrying out many projects.

The minister ended by stating that he wants to make it quite clear that the Armed Forces, to the extent of their possibilities, are present in all distant areas of the country.

Brazil

Sarney Leaves To Attend Group of Eight Meeting

PY1010011489 Brasilia Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Text] President Jose Sarney left for Peru this afternoon to attend the third meeting of the mechanism of consultation and agreement of the Group of Eight. The group is made up of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. Panama was excluded at the beginning of the government of General Noriega. [as heard]

President Sarney temporarily handed over the Presidency to Paes Andrade, president of the Chamber of Deputies.

Ricardo Pedreira, press secretary of Planalto Palace, said that the main issue to be debated by the group will be the Latin American foreign debt.

[Begin Paes recording] The foreign debt has been one of President Sarney's main concern since he took over the government. He has already discussed this issue at several international meetings. The meeting he will attend in Ica is very important for the Group of Eight, which will debate on the foreign debt issue. The members of the Group of Eight have a large foreign debt and they are trying to find a solution to the drain on their resources caused by the foreign debt payments.

President Jose Sarney will reaffirm his position that the payment of the foreign has hurt the development of Brazil and of the other countries. [end recording]

Flecha de Lima on Computer Agreement With U.S.

PY0710011689 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 6 Oct 89

[Text] Brazil and the United States have reached an agreement of the computer science industry. This report has been released by Foreign Ministry Secretary General Paulo Tarso Flecha de Lima, who said that the Brazilian

laws in this sector have not been made to harm anyone. He then explained the most important achievement from these talks:

[Begin Flecha de Lima recording] The Brazilian law protecting the computer science sector has been implemented in a positive and constructive manner. Moreover, we can use the argument we have always used, in that the Brazilian law has not been made to harm any foreign interest. On the contrary. It is true, however, that it was prepared to favor Brazil, because a country like Brazil cannot be left out of an important technological trend like the electronic and computer science industries.

We can also add that the agreement is a positive factor in that Brazilian-U.S. relations at present remain as good as ever. [end recording]

Flecha de Lima added that the software issue was the most difficult point of the negotiations. He recalled that Brazil needed to protect its interests in this sector, and that this stand resulted in some difficult moments in the negotiations with the United States.

Cocaine Exports Via Natal, Fortaleza Investigated

PY0610143489 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Oct 89 p 6

[By Ascanio Seleme and Donizete Arruda]

[Text] Fortaleza—During the past 2 years some 4 tons of cocaine have been exported through the ports of Natal and Fortaleza. Loaded on ships transporting lobster and fish exports, the cocaine leaving northeastern Brazil mainly supplies the U.S. market. The federal police, who have admitted that they have been investigating drug trafficking activities since 1986, are unaware of the amount of drugs leaving through the port of Fortaleza. Federal policemen and city policemen have said that, from February 1988 to June 1989, at least eight ships, carrying at least half of a ton of pure cocaine each, left the port.

The drug is packed in paper trays with lobster fillets and tails. A thin layer of the drug is spread under plastic pasted to the bottom of the paper tray that is chilled on the ship. Drugs so concealed are nearly impossible to detect.

Public Security Secretary Moroni Torgan, a former DPF [Federal Police Department] officer, has said that investigations on drug trafficking involving ships never yielded any results because the drug is not marketed in Fortaleza, which consumes about 10 tons monthly. If the domestic market does not show any activity, it is almost impossible to seize the drug, he said.

The investigations are being conducted by officer Jonas Duarte, of the Narcotics Repression Bureau [Delegation de Repressao a Entropecentes]. Yesterday Duarte said that he is not investigating the involvement of Marc and Robert Clemberg—the owners of the Ipesca [expansion unknown] packing plant and Peimpex [expansion unknown] partners—in cocaine trafficking. However, Duarte said that he would begin to investigate them. Besides the Clemberg brothers, French businessman Mathieu Paul Mattei is also suspected of involvement in cocaine trafficking. Both the federal police and the Secretariat for Public Security admit that Mattei and the Clemberg brothers are involved in a large-scale narcotics deal. The evidence is very strong, but no measures have been taken so far because it has not been possible to catch them red-handed. All three of them have very good ties in the society, with friends and partners in the state government, the business sector, the industry sector, and the hotel sector. Information on them should be received in Fortaleza today or tomorrow. This information is being gathered by the Drug Enforcement Agency, a U.S. agency involved in fighting drug trafficking.

Chile

Antinuclear Committee Protests U.S. Maneuvers

PY0710120789 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1809 GMT 6 Oct 89

[Text] Santiago, 6 Oct (EFE)—The Chilean Navy today denied that U.S. warships participating in the "Unitas-89" military maneuvers are carrying nuclear weapons.

The Chilean Committee for Disarmament and Denuclearization last night accused the U.S. warships participating in the maneuvers with Chile of carrying nuclear weapons. According to the committee, this is forbidden by the Tlatelolco Treaty.

The U.S. Embassy in Santiago has declined to either confirm or deny the report, following the Pentagon policy of not revealing whether U.S. ships are carrying nucler weapons or not.

Sara Larrain, president of the disarmament committee, has stated that the U.S. warships and the nuclear submarine taking part in the exercises off the Chilean coast are carrying nuclear weapons.

The warships in this year's "Unitas" maneuvers are scheduled to arrive tomorrow, Saturday, at Valparaiso port, 140 km northwest of Santiago, where they will take part in several protocol and social activities until next Tuesday, 10 October, when they will leave for the northern zone.

This year the United States sent the following ships for maneuvers: the destroyer "Briscoe," the guided- missile destroyer "Richard E. Byrd," the frigate "Jesse L. Brown," the landing ship "Manitowoc," and the nuclear-powered submarine "Tinosa."

Chilean naval units participating in the maneuvers are the helicopter-carrier-destroyer "Blanco Encalada"; the destroyers "Riveros," "Williams," and "Portales"; the frigate "Lynch"; and the submarines "Simpson" and "O'Brien," among others.

Navy Runs Checks on Sub

PY1010223088 Santiago Radio Cooperativa Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Oct 89

[Excerpt] The Navy has taken all preventive measures over the U.S. nuclear powered vessel that is currently in Valparaiso. The vessel is the submarine "Tinosa" of the U.S. task force which is taking part in the Unitas exercizes.

This information was disclosed by the General Directorate of the Maritime Territory and Merchant Marine in answer to comments made by spokesmen of the Green Party, which rejected the presence of the U.S. vessel. The party said that the international agreements on nuclear proscription were not being fulfilled, and that the accidents caused by submarines of this type have caused ecological damage that has affected marine life and people.

In their public communique the General Directorate of Maritime Territory said that it had ordered a check on radioactivity before, during, and after the arrival of the submarine in the ports of the country. The check includes samples of the environment, especially maritime fauna and flora, sea water and marine sediment. The communique adds that the samples are being studied by a environmental radiological monitoring committee. The samples were studied by the committee on 28, and 30 September in Concepcion Bay. They did not show anything abnormal. [passage omitted]

President Pinochet Appoints Members to Courts

PY1010123289 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Oct 89

[Summary] Justice Minister Hugo Rosende today announced that President Augusto Pinochet has appointed Sergio Mery Bravo as justice of the Supreme Court. Mery Bravo replaces (Osvaldo Herbeta), who recently retired. The president also appointed (Alfredo Peifert Richards), currently a member of the Valparaiso Appellate Court, as a new member of the Santiago Appellate Court.

Carabineros Chief Meets Menem in Buenos Aires

PY1010121489 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Oct 89

[Text] Political parties will have total freedom of expression during the electoral campaign. This statement was made to journalists today at Government House in Buenos Aires by Chilean Carabineros Director General Rodlfo Stange after he met with Argentine President Carlos Saul Menem. Stange indicated that the only restriction in effect during the electoral campaign will be a prohibition against painting or scratching slogans on walls. He added that the elections will take place in an orderly fashion, and that whoever is elected will receive an honorable and fully democratic country.

Presidential Candidates Hold Television Debate

PY1110020689

[Editorial Report] Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish at 0130 GMT on 10 October broadcasts live from the studios of Channel 13 of the Catholic University in Santiago debate between presidential candidates Hernan Buchi, favored by the current Chilean regime, and Patricio Aylwin, president of the Christian Democratic Party and backed by the Coalition of Parties for Democracy, CPPD.

The debate was conducted in two blocks of some 55 minutes each, with a 10-minute break at 0228 GMT. The debate ends at 0334 GMT.

Journalist Hernan Precht begins by introducing the four staff journalists who will be asking questions to the two candidates. They are Rosario Guzman Errazuriz, Bernardo de la Maza Bolanos, Raquel Corres Prats, and Claudio Sanchez Venegas. Precht explains that each debater will have 4.5 minutes to answer each question; his opponent will then have 1 minute for rebuttal; and the original respondant will again have 30 seconds to answer the rebuttal. Precht then invites the Chilean audience to witness "the first presidential debate in the history of Chilean television."

Moderator Precht opens the debate at 0132 GMT when he asks Rosario Guzman Errazuriz to address the first question to candidate Hernan Buchi. Guzman asks Buchi what he could say about the opposition charge that he embodies the continuity of the military regime, because he collaborated with this regime for 14 years and that he will not promote democracy. Buchi says that he was also charged with being "a fugitive, an advocate of continuity. I would say that I am truly independent. I am an independent person who has truthfully worked for Chile to restore a stable democracy that would allow us to live in peace and to promote progress through opportunities for enjoying a better life, which can be basically achieved through better jobs and better pay."

Aylwin charges Buchi with having "fully identified himself with this regime," adding that Buchi was an enthusiastic standard-bearer of the "yes" option in the 5 October plebiscite, the victory of which would have meant the continuation of the current regime. Aylwin also describes as "unfounded" Buchi's charge that Aylwin is an ally of the Chilean Communist Party. "The nation is perfectly aware that I am not," Aylwin asserts.

Led by questions asked by the journalists, the two candidates discuss their economic programs, human rights violations, terrorists violence, privatization, labor strikes, investments, Gorbachev and Perestroyka, Pinochet, and other issues. They do not outline their future foreign policies nor do they discuss the foreign debt.

Buchi contends that Aylwin's economic plan is doomed to failure because it is based on the unsuccessful strategy followed by Presidents Alan Garcia in Peru and Raul Alfonsin in Argentina. He says the most successful

economic plan in recent years has been that of Chile. For this part, Aylwin acknowledges some economic achievements of Pinochet's government, but he minimizes its overall success.

Debating political violence, Buchi claims that he has fought to overcome violence in Chile. He says Chileans today have a chance to live free of violence, but "we should learn from our mistakes and should forget our enmities."

Aylwin says Buchi has failed to answer the question concerning the current government's repressive actions. He says: "Like everybody, I condemn the murders of Carabineros and every act of terrorism, and no one has the right to claim that we intend to amnesty terrorists. We have flatly denied this allegation. We must clearly condemn every form of violence, whether it is revolutionary or unnecessary, unjustified, or repressive violence."

Buchi charges Aylwin with failing to justify the participation within the opposition coalition of those who ultimately promote terrorism, namely socialist leader Clodomiro Almeyda.

Commenting on Almeyda's interpretation of terrorism, Aylwin says: "I disagree with Almeyda's opinion. I believe that violence can in no way be justified in our country at this time." He adds: "I am a man of law. I believe in democratic existence in accordance with the law. I have stated that I will apply the full force of the law to those who use any form of violence during my government."

Aylwin goes on to deny that he had signed a secret pact with the left. He says: "I categorically deny the existence of a secret pact."

Aylwin describes his economic program as "moderate, realistic," and notes that he is committed only to this program, not to the member parties of the opposition coalition. He voices his hope to reach an agreement with the right, just as he did with the left. He says every sector has changed in Chile since 1973.

Asked if he would support Pinochet if he were a candidate 4 years from now, Buchi says: "I believe that President Pinochet has performed a very important task in Chile, but I think that new figures will appear 4 years from now. I am sure they will." Buchi goes on to describe the Pinochet administration as a military government, not a military dictatorship; and he emphasizes that he is proud of having taken part in it.

Asked if he would like to put Pinochet behind bars, Aylwin says: "Absolutely not. I do not want more prisoners. I want to promote understanding in this country." He adds that he is willing to hold a dialogue with the military.

After voicing his conference that he will win the 14 December election, Buchi says that he will continue in politics even if he does not win, but that he prefers that new leaders emerge by 1994.

Buchi also expresses his belief that Aylwin's victory will have disastrous effects on the economy. Aylwin replies that he cannot understand why Buchi feels that he can do everything "but we cannot achieve anything." Aylwin concedes that although Buchi can claim some "strictly economic success," the administration in which Buchi has participated had "a tremendous social deficit."

Commenting on Gorbachev and perestroyka, Buchi says Gorbachev can be credited for having realized that he had to make changes; perestroyka shows that communism has failed. Aylwin believes that the former Popular Unity members are learning from perestroyka; they now believe in democracy.

Opposition Leader Receives Death Threats

PY0910212289 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Oct 89

[Text] Oscar Garreton, vice president of the Party for Democracy and a leader of the United Popular Action Movement, MAPU, has said that unidentified people threatened him with death last Friday. He said that on that day, a bouquet of flowers and a letter were sent to his parent's house while he was in Antofagasta. The letter charges him with having links to the Lautaro terrorist group. It also warns that he will be held responsible for any future action by this movement.

Garreton said that it is hard to believe that these threats are not related to the aggressive attitude displayed by the rightist sector during the electoral campaign.

[Begin Garreton recording] Unfortunately, I must connect these threats to the officialist sector's decision to mark its electoral campaign with an agressive atmosphere, and to intentionally connect the opposition coalition to violence and to the violent sectors of society. This irresponsible electoral maneuver encourages violent sectors, such as the one that is threatening me now. I would like to ask the officialist sector to mediate on its responsibility in the violent atmosphere it has created, and I invite it to share with us a civilized, serious way of campaigning. [end recording]

Garreton denied having any connection with terrorism. He recalled that he has always been in charge of expressing the Party for Democracy condolences to the Carabineros whenever one of that institution's members is killed.

Concluding, Garreton thanked General Stange for having sent a policeman to get details of the death threat he received.

UDI Candidate's Office Bombed

PY0910194889 Santiago Television Nacional de Chile Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Oct 89

[Text] Last night a bomb caused extensive damage to the campaign office of Luis Parot, UDI [Independent Democratic Union] candidate for deputy in Vina del Mar.

The powerful bomb was placed at the entrance, and it caused extensive structural damage to the house. Doors, windows, and furniture were destroyed. Some 12 youths working for the Parot's campaign were inside the building at the time of the explosion. The bomb caused panic among the youths some of whom suffered hearing problems as a consequence of the shock wave.

[Begin Parot recording] This is just another demonstration of the violent nature of some leftist groups which act under the protection of some opposition coalition parties that call themselves renovated. Activity directed at terrorizing people, such as this attack against the young people working here last night, must be condemned by all those who reportedly support democracy and who are somehow working for a better future for the country. [end recording]

Errazuriz Office Attacked

PY0910154089 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 9 Jul 89

[Relay from Valparaiso by Roberto Rodriguez]

[Text] Individuals supporting the campaign of a leftist deputy candidate in Vina del Mar have perpetrated a commando-type attack against a campaign office of presidential candidate Francisco Javier Errazuriz.

Roger John Castillano was injured by a blunt object during the attack as he and other youths backing Errazuriz fought back. Castillano was taken to (Gustavo Frique) Hospital.

The attack was finally repelled by adult members of the command, who immediately reported the incident to the Carabineros. A report containing details of the incident, including a description of one of the criminals and the license plate number of one of the vehicles used by the attackers, were delivered to Carabineros who arrived on the scene. Charges against those involved in this attack will be filed today.

Mob Attacks Social Workers in Southern Santiago

PY0910155889 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 9 Oct 89

[Text] A mob has attacked a team of professionals who were providing medical care and other social services in the El Tranque shantytown in southern Santiago. Carabineros helped them flee the area.

The social campaign was sponsored by supporters of Hernan Buchi and was aimed at providing assistance to residents of the El Tranque, Juan Francisco Fresno, and John Paul II neighborhoods.

The organizers said that the doctors had already seen some 1,000 people and delivered medicines worth 1 million pesos when they were attacked. Some people were injured during the incident. Carabineros helped the group—four doctors, three nurses, a lawyer, and a veterinarian—to leave the area.

Government Considers Ex-PCCh Leader's Return

PY0710012489 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Oct 89

[Text] Colonel Cristian Labbe, minister secretary general of government, has said at La Moneda Palace that the Interior Ministry is studying the possible return to Chile of Luis Corvalan, former secretary general of the banned Communist Party of Chile.

Labbe said that he could not add anything to what the press has already reported on the matter. According to the reports, Corvalan will arrive in Santiago at 1400 on 10 October on a flight from Moscow, where he has lived for the past 10 years.

Corvalan, 73, went into exile after he was exchanged in December 1974 for the Soviet dissident Vladimir Bukovskiy.

Colombia

Government Denies Dialogue With Drug Traffickers

PA0810010789 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0010 GMT 8 Oct 89

[Text] Bogota, 7 Oct (EFE)— German Montoya, secretary general of the Colombian presidency, has denied the "slanderous statements" published today by the social conservative newspaper LA PRENSA to the effect that there was an alleged secret dialogue between the government and the Medellin Cartel.

According to LA PRENSA, the Colombian Government held conversations with the Medellin Cartel for 1 year, and the last contact was held on 23 August, 5 days after the murder of Luis Carlos Galan, the Liberal Party presidential candidate.

Senator Alvaro Leyva Duran, presidential hopeful for the Social Conservative Party, gave LA PRENSA the main documents used in the dialogue, including the draft of the "bases for an agreement." The newspaper today printed a photocopy of that draft document.

The participants in the dialogue were Guido Parra, a lawyer and former congressman on behalf of the Medellin Cartel, and Montoya, as a delegate of Colombian President Virgilio Barco, according to the report.

The mediator among the parties was Joaquin Vallejo Arbelaez, a Liberal Party politician, writer, and former minister. In statements made today to the local radio and television, Vallejo Arbelaez confirmed the newspaper's report.

Vallejo Arbelaez added that in its proposal, the Medellin Cartel said it was willing to give up the drug business and help fight the narcotics traffickers who insisted on such

actions, in exchange for an end to the extraditions and a respect for their human rights.

In a communique made public today, Montoya admitted having met "over 1 year ago" with Vallejo, "a respected national leader and my beloved friend," but he he emphasized: "On that occasion, I told him there could not be any possible dialogue between spokesmen for the Colombian Government and the narcotics traffickers."

Montoya mentioned the narcotics traffickers' declaration of war announced last 24 August where the traffickers said that they had not received "any reply" to their peace offers made to the government.

The secretary general of the presidency reiterated that the Colombian Government "has adopted and will continue to adopt a firm and unyielding position in the face of narcotics trafficking," and that "it has done and will do everything possible and necessary to capture narcotics traffickers and turn them over to the courts."

Montoya warned the country that "it must be prepared for actions of misinformation that seek to misguide public opinion and break national solidarity."

More on Alleged Dialogue

PA0810025689 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0115 GMT 8 Oct 89

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Former Minister Joaquin Vallejo Arbelaez has admitted that 1 year ago he presented to German Montoya, the secretary general of the presidency, proposals sent by drug traffickers who were seeking an agreement with the government. The documents delivered by Alvaro Leyva Duran, Social Conservative presidential hopeful, were made public today by the daily LA PRENSA.

According to LA PRENSA, it all began on 1 September 1988, the day on which President Virgilio Barco announced his peace proposal for solving the various forms of violence, and not just the violence stemming from the guerrilla groups. A few days later, the Medellin Cartel contacted former minister Joaquin Vallejo Arbelaez—who is from Antioquia—through Guido Parra, a lawyer who had been the legal secretary of the presidency. Parra told Vallejo Arbelaez that, according to the peace initiative document, the Medellin Cartel thought it was possible to accept this proposal.

[Vallejo Arbelaez] "They sent me those documents which I turned over to German Montoya at the presidential palace in Bogota. German Montoya told me it was all very interesting, but that it was also necessary to contact the countries who had signed the extradition treaties. Then, contacts were made with the United States through some envoys who went to negotiate this possibility. However, no agreement was reached because the Bush administration was inflexible."

Vallejo Arbelaez then became the middleman between the Extraditables and Secretary General of the Presidency German Montoya, with whom—he claims—he met on several occasions.

[Vallejo Arbelaez] "At no time, was there any dialogue between the Extraditables and the government: There was none, at any time. There was a continuous conversation between the government and myself personally, and me representing them, the Extraditables."

During those meetings, several documents were delivered to Montoya. In these documents, the Extraditables answered the peace initiatives and offered to definitely withdraw from the cocaine and marijuana business, in addition to turning over weapons, explosives, laboratories, and clandestine landing strips. According to LA PRENSA, Montoya was also given a document entitled bases for an agreement. This document lists the points of a bilateral pact of a pardon and demobilization.

This newscast also learned this afternoon of another document that refers to the direct and secret handling of some document from the president and sent to German Montoya. This document is dated 15 September 1988 and calls for demobilization within a 3-month period of time, during which time the government was to draft simultaneously a pardon, and suspend the penal actions against the extraditables, and also negotiate with the U.S. Government a judiciary pardon. These documents were discovered about 2 months ago by the Social Conservative presidential hopeful Alvaro Leyva Duran, who said today he made them public because he wanted the country to know about a truth that was unknown.

[Leyva Duran] "Does the country have a right to know this? Does the country have to justify silence and be without knowledge? When was this discussed? Does asking questions make you a bad Colombian?"

This newscast consulted some people about the reports concerning the drug traffickers trying to achieve a dialogue with the Colombian Government.

[Msgr Dario Castrellon, president of the Latin American Bishops' Conference] "I think the fact the government has tried to seek a dialogue—in this case, a tripartite dialogue—is positive. In the face of such a difficult situation, it is important to hold a dialogue. Now, it is necessary to define clearly what the purpose of the dialogue is."

[Hernando Duran, Liberal Party presidential hopeful] "I am very concerned if this is true, because the government has held a very radical position of not seeking any dialogue. It would be preaching something different from what it was doing, and that is not right.

[Reporter] "Do you think that if this were true, then these negotiations were done behind the people's backs?

[Duran] "Yes, and it would contradict what the government has told the people."

Drug Traffickers Offer Deal

PA0810182189 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1711 GMT 8 Oct 89

[Text] Bogota, 8 Oct (DPA)—The Medellin Cartel bosses have proposed to the Colombian Government a "demobilization plan" that would entail the end of drug trafficking activities, the surrender of weapons, and the repatriation of capital in exchange for a pardon. The plan would be implemented within 3 months at the latest, according to information published today on the already famous government-mafia dialogue by LA PRENSA.

The opposition newspaper LA PRENSA, of Bogota, yesterday published a report according to which Secretary General of the Presidency German Montoya, acting on behalf of the government, held peace talks for a year with spokesmen for the drug traffickers. The official has denied this report and described it as "harmful and slanderous."

According to newspaper reports, the cartel bosses presented the plan to the Presidency in September 1988 and the Presidency should have worked on it "directly and secretly."

The proposal, which had three phases, was formulated after the mafia bosses had decided to accept President Virgilio Barco's peace plan (which was proposed to the country on 1 September 1988) "without hesitation."

According to the cartel plan, in addition to granting the pardon, the government had to lift the state of siege regulations to fight terrorism and drug trafficking and to secure from the United States a judicial pardon for Colombians wanted by U.S. federal courts.

This last aspect was the biggest obstacle in the negotiations process "because the Colombian officials did not find a way to discuss the matter with the U.S. Administration, which has decided to fight the problem militarily," according to Former Minister Joaquin Vallejo, who acted as a spokesman for the drug traffickers in the talks with the government. According to Vallejo, a tripartite dialogue between Colombia and the United States and the European countries (cocaine consumers) on the nonextradition of Colombians was an essential requirement for Montoya to go ahead with the pacification contacts.

The former minister said: "The Colombian Government declared war on drug traffickers because the U.S. Government had taken this measure first." He added: "After the numerous murders of the recent months, the president thought it impossible to keep talking (with the drug bosses)."

In actions that observers described as "inexplicable," assassins paid by the cocaine cartels killed five Colombian personalities, including presidential hopeful Luis Carlos Galan, between 27 June and 18 August.

Meanwhile, the government of President Virgilio Barco today continued to be severely criticized and accused of handling the antidrug struggle with a "double standard" and concealing "many truths" related to drug trafficking.

Alvaro Leyva, presidential hopeful of the opposition Social Conservative Party who secured the documents that LA PRENSA published, pointed out: "I want the full truth to be disclosed because the fate of the Colombian people is at stake."

Leyva finally said: "I want to know all. It is a sad thing dead men cannot speak, particularly those who always thought the government meant business, and who thought that in this country the authorities do what they say they will do."

Contacts Create Controversy

PA0810194489 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Oct 89

[Text] The revelation of contacts between the national government and the Extraditables to get the latter to forsake illegal drug trafficking in exchange for the suspension of extradition has caused a great stir in Colombia.

The spokesman for the drug traffickers was Former Cabinet Minister Joaquin Vallejo Arbelaez, who gave progress reports to German Montoya, secretary general of the Presidency. The agreement collapsed because of U.S. President George Bush's position of bringing drug traffickers to justice.

[Begin recording] [Reporter Juan Carlos Santacruz] The revelation was made by Alvaro Leyva Duran, social conservative presidential hopeful, and reported by the newspaper LA PRENSA. According to Leyva's documents, the government maintained contacts with the Extraditables for a year in the search for an overall settlement to achieve peace. Vallejo described the terms of the eventual agreement in the following manner:

[Vallejo] First the government demanded compliance with the commitments it was demanding from other armed groups, such as the surrender of weapons and the surrender of military positions they might be occupying. However, in this case, they also had to forsake drug trafficking and return to normal life as ordinary citizens.

They were ready to do all that in exchange for a suspension of the extradition.

[Santacruz] When questioned as to why no progress was made through these contacts, he said:

[Vallejo] No progress was made because President Bush adopted a line that was even harder than that of Reagan.

[Santacruz] The former minister, who acted as middleman in these contacts, asserted that the drug traffickers want to find a solution to the conflict.

[Vallejo] They are no longer interested in this business. They are rich enough. For what do they need any more money? They are creating an untenable situation for themselves.

[Santacruz] The draft of the document was designed to get the drug traffickers to agree to leave the business; in turn, the government would definitively renounce the extradition.

[Vallejo] If this results in sparing the country drug trafficking and terrorism, and securing a return to peace to Colombia, I think it would be quite worthwhile.

[Santacruz] For his part, German Montoya, secretary general of the Presidency, who has been identified as the person who acted as government representative, denied the assertions by Leyva, LA PRENSA, and Vallejo. In a strongly worded communique, he claimed that the government did not and will not engage in dialogue. He pointed out that in the drug traffickers' declaration of war, which was released on 24 August, the Extraditables publicly acknowledge that they received no response from the government.

Montoya's communique triggered major polemics in the country because, reacting to Vallejo's assertions, opposition political leaders demanded a detailed explanation from the government with regard to the documents, which show the government involved in a dialogue with the Extraditables, that is inconsistent with the declaration of war on drug trafficking.

If the charges are fully proven, the government would find itself in a really difficult position to satisfactorily explain what looks like dual moral standards. If the charges are not proven, instead, the ones who would be in a bind would be the newspaper LA PRENSA and social conservative Senator Leyva. Both would have to give sufficient proof of their assertions. [end recording]

Plans To Meet Traffickers Denied

PA0910033689 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Oct 89

[Report by Mari Villalobos—passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Text] Government Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds reaffirmed today that the government has not and will not hold talks with drug traffickers. He added that German Montoya, secretary general of the Presidency, and former Minister Joaquin Vallejo will clarify publicly any doubts that Colombians may have about any such contacts with drug traffickers. Former Finance Minister Joaquin Vallejo believes that when the government stated in September 1988 that it was willing to listen to all armed groups that the drug traffickers were included, but the government minister firmly stated today that drug traffickers were not included in this peace proposal.

[Lemos] "There are other types of crimes that could be included in a peace proposal, but drug trafficking will never be considered because these peace proposals are intended for groups that use violence only for political purposes."

However, former Minister Vallejo insisted that German Montoya had expressed an interest in the proposal on the condition that the United States agreed to it. The new government minister reaffirmed that the government was not interested at all in the drug trafficker's proposal.

[Vallejo] "German Montoya told me the drug traffickers' proposal was very interesting but that it would definitely also require the agreement of the countries who had signed the extradition treaty."

[Lemos] "There were no agreements because we never talked to drug traffickers. At no time did we speak to them. We received a proposal in writing and the response to the proposal was no."

Although, the former finance minister insisted that he—representing the drug traffickers—had held not one but several discussions with German Montoya—the secretary general of the Presidency—the government minister totally denies these talks ever took place.

[Vallejo] "There were continous talks between the government and me. I, naturally, represented the Extraditables."

[Lemos] "Thus, the government's response to any proposal for a dialogue with the drug traffickers has been, is, and always will be—no."

Officials To Report on Alleged Talks

PA0910201489 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1745 GMT 9 Oct 89

[Report by Hernan Salazar; passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Senator Alvaro Leyva Duran announced today that he will summon German Montoya, secretary general of the Presidency; Joaquin Vallejo, a former minister; and Guido Parra, an attorney from Antioquia, to appear before the Third Senate Commission to tell the country the whole truth about the contacts between the Barco government and the drug traffickers.

Guido Parra, one of the people involved in this controversy, told the noon television newscast in Medellin that the government is lying to the country, because there was not only an initial proposal by the drug traffickers; there were talks for over a year, long before President Barco presented his peace proposal.

[Parra] "The truth is as Dr Joaquin Vallejo Arbalaez, a prominent Colombian known to everyone, has clearly and courageously said. He is a man of impeccable background and highly valued republican virtues."

Parra denied that he is in the service of drug traffickers, or that he has ever worked for them. He said his mission is one of good will, like that of former Minister Joaquin

Vallejo. The two will be called to make statements during an upcoming informal session of the Third Senate Commission at the invitation of Alvaro Leyva Duran. Parra said he believes this session should be secret.

[Parra] "I believe that this matter has been handled at the highest level, and should continue to be handled in this way."

The government has continued to deny that there was a dialogue with the drug traffickers. The new government minister said on 8 October that the controversy unleashed by the publication of this information is a tempest in a teapot.

[Government Minister Carlos Lemos] "As far as that is concerned, the answer remains the same. The proposal from the drug traffickers was received through Dr Vallejo. It was given the attention that is logical in such cases, but it was not accepted. We did not go beyond this, so all the rest is speculation." The fact is that, for a long time, while the government was insisting that it would not talk with the drug traffickers, secret contacts were being made with the messengers of the Extraditables, even though nothing was committed to paper.

Barco Denies Montoya Met Traffickers

PA1010141289 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1206 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Text] President Virgilio Barco Vargas said today that the reports published in a Bogota newspaper regarding alleged talks between German Montoya Velez, general secretary of the Presidency, and drug traffickers are politically motivated and run counter to the interests of the country.

Barco, responding to a Radio Cadena Nacional question regarding the controversial case, which reemerged after Montoya issued an explanatory communique on 7 October, said: You read the newspaper report. It is clearly politically motivated and runs counter to the interests of the country. President Barco made the remark at the Catam military base shortly before traveling to Ica, Peru, for a meeting with other Latin American presidents.

Barco also denied a report by Amnesty International, which accused the Armed Forces of unlawful activities and executions. He said that he had not read the report but the purpose of Amnesty International is to criticize.

M-19 To Participate in Next Year's Election

Leader To Run for President

PA0710224089 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2206 GMT 7 Oct 89

[Text] Bogota, 7 Oct (EFE) A 19 April Movement [M-19] source today unofficially announced that M-19 general commander Carlos Pizarro Leongomez will be proclaimed presidential candidate tomorrow.

Pizarro will be proclaimed presidential candidate at the conclusion of the M-19's 10th national conference that is being held at the Paramo de Santo Domingo camp, located in the Andes mountain range, 400 km southeast of Bogota.

According to the same source, the M-19's decision to participate in next year's election was made within the framework of the peace process it is carrying out with the government and which, in the next few weeks, will result in the demobilization of the group and its pardon and reincorporation into civilian life.

Early last week, when the national conference began, the M-19 agreed to surrender its weapons, to a yet unspecified international organization, prior to entering legal political life.

The group's agreement with the government and traditional political parties also includes adopting a mechanism which will allow the "M-19 Party" to have its own representatives at the Chamber of Representatives and the Colombian Senate.

The peace process between the Colombian Government and the M-19 began with the signing of the first agreement on 17 March 1989.

Becomes Political Party

PA0810231089 Paris AFP in Spanish 2140 GMT 8 Oct 89

[Text] Bogota, 8 Oct (AFP)—The 19 April Movement (M-19), which recently layed down its weapons to rejoin civilian life after accepting the peace process proposed by the government of President Virgilio Barco, became a political party today in the hope of ruling the country.

At the end of the M-19's annual conference held in the southwestern city of Popayan, Cauca Province, the movement was formally constituted as a political organization with its leader, Carlos Pizaro Leongomez, proclaimed as a presidential hopeful.

The M-19 guerrilla group, founded in the early 1970's and considered one of the country's most active, became renowned when it occupied the Dominican Embassy in Bogota and held several ambassadors hostage and when it later occupied the Palace of Justice, where several magistrates and subversives were killed.

The M-19 announced the composition of its directorate, which is headed by Pizarro Leongomez and includes some members of the M-19's political leadership, such as Antonio Navarro, German Rojas, Otti Patino, and Libardo Parra.

It also includes Marco Chalita, who will run for the senate for the southern province of Huila, and Vera Greiff, Rosemberg Pabon, Anyair Artunduaga, and Heber Bustamante.

The M-19 considers it a priority task to create a foundation based in the Caribbean port of Santa Marta, which will manage funds to aid the relatives of slain guerrillas.

The foundation will be named after Jaime Bateman, ideologist and founder of the guerrilla organization, who was killed in an airplane accident in Panama.

To Seek Agreements

PA0910135989 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1210 GMT 9 Oct 89

[Text] Popayan—The 19 April Movement [M-19] leadership has stated in Santo Domingo that this organization will seek agreements with other political groups.

Carlos Pizarro, top leader of the M-19 and now the movement's proclaimed candidate to the Presidency of the Republic, has stated that his organization will work for a rapprochement with all sectors, especially with political organizations, to carry out joint efforts.

The total demobilization of the M-19 and the surrender of weapons to an international organization depend on compliance with the agreements reached with the government, he said.

Leader Launches Campaign

PA0910203489 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Oct 89

[Text] Another presidential candidate who launched his campaign tonight was M-19 [19 April Movement] Commander Carlos Pizarro Leongomez. Watch this report by Mario Arboleda from Santo Domingo, Cauca Department, carefully because Pizarro literally launched his campaign with a fall:

[Begin recording] [Arboleda] Top M-19 leader Pizarro was proclaimed as presidential candidate at the 10th guerrilla conference that ended today in these mountains of Cauca Department. In Huila and Caqueta, (Chalita) will win a Senate seat and the M-19 with Pizarro for president are two of the slogans that began to be shouted here.

The campaign at the Citadel of Peace began strongly. There were speeches on an improvised stand, an orchestra and liquor to keep the crowd happy, propaganda, tee shirts, firecrackers, and, as is the case with all respectable political movements, there was a good pilgrimage that came in on buses from various cities of the country.

Pizarro put his weapons aside and became a speaker; he signed autographs, showed his musical talent by playing the drums, sang, and, as it could happen to anyone, he fell while playing the drums in the middle of a song. Pizarro stood up and told his followers that they may strike alliances with other political groups seeking peace and democracy in the country:

[Pizarro] We must bring peace to Colombia; we must have solidarity and spiritual strength to overcome old [word indistinct] and old political mistakes.

[Arboleda] In this new form of struggle, the M-19 will nominate candidates for mayors and head of public institutions. [end recording]

However, the accord signed on 26 September by the government and M-19 must be ratified before the candidacy of Pizarro can go public. Adriana La Rotta managed to learn about some points of this accord that we knew nothing about until now:

[Begin recording] [La Rotta] Among other things, the 17-page accord lays down the rules of the game for M-19 members to get to Congress. It does not deal with a specific number of seats, but the number of votes that the group will have to garner to obtain each seat.

After lengthy discussions, a variable formula favoring those who get less votes [votaciones pequinas] and offering equitable conditions for those who get a larger number was agreed upon. For example, to obtain its first Senate seat the M-19 must garner about 15,000 votes, and for its first representative it must garner about 7,000 votes. A second seat will require more votes and so on.

For an M-19 candidate to be elected for national office, that candidate must garner votes in at least six of the regions. These favorable conditions will hold only once, that is, for the upcoming elections.

[M-19 spokesman Alberto Caicedo] We have attained the most realistic and pragmatic goals that will begin to change the course of this country.

[La Rotta] Meanwhile, the M-19 must surrender its weapons to an international institution that will render them useless for war purposes and it must participate in programs to incorporate its members productively into society. This will include participation in training at institutions such as Sena [National Apprenticeship Service].

The accord, which is ready be ratified by the working group, has already received the support of the Liberal Party, which considers its conditions to be fair:

[Liberal Party Secretary General Saulo Arboleda] To bring about peace we must offer more favorable conditions to those who decide to incorporate themselves into civilian society to become members of Congress.

[La Rotta] This week, the Social Conservatives will determine the fate of the accord, which, as a final step, calls for the demoblization of the M-19 at the latest in December.

[Victor G. Ricardo of Social Conservative Party] The party is studying the various aspects of the document and will issue an opinion. It is also studying the steps that have been taken within the M-19-government dialogue. [end recording]

Curfew Imposed After Killing of Bishop in Arauca

PA0710194989 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Oct 89

[Text] The special security council, which met in Arauca in the wake of the assassination of the intendance capital's bishop, decreed a curfew for the region and imposed strict security measures to prevent new attacks like the one that ended the life of Msgr Jose Emilio Jaramillo. Oscar Galvis reports:

[Begin recording] [Galvis] Increased security, more frequent patrols, and the appointment of two special investigators are among the measures adopted by the special council in Arauca Intendance in the wake of the assassination of Monsignor Jesus Emilio Jaramillo.

A special security council meeting was convened at the Arauca Rectory, which was Jaramillo's residence, within the past few hours. The meeting was attended by the defense minister, DAS [Administrative Department of Security] director, police director, deputy government minister, Arauca's intendant, and other local authorities.

Defense Minister General Oscar Botero Restrepo described the public order situation in this area as difficult but controllable:

[Botero] The state's security forces will spare no effort to bring about the much wanted peace.

[Galvis] The activities of INCORA [Colombian Institute of Agrarian Reform] and the national rehabilition plan will be strengthened in this area of the country. [end recording]

ELN Denies Killing Bishop

PA0710212089 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1926 GMT 7 Oct 89

[Text] Bogota, 7 Oct (EFE)—The Colombian guerrilla group National Liberation Army (ELN) today "roundly" denied to EFE that members of its organization murdered Jesus Emilio Jaramillo, bishop of Arauca, and instead blamed ultrarightist paramilitary groups for the murder.

In statements to EFE by telephone, an ELN spokesman added that "the people of Arauca know full well that we did not kill Bishop Jaramillo."

The bishop, who was 73, was kidnapped and murdered on 3 October while on a pastoral visit to the rural area of Esmeralda, in Arauca, near the border with Venezuela, some 500 km east of Bogota.

Msgr Jaramillo had maintained links with the region for 20 years and became its bishop 5 years ago.

Colonel Fernando Gonzalez Munoz, military intendant of Arauca, asserted that the prelate was killed by ELN members with four shots to the head.

Minutes after the telephone conversation, the ELN dropped in EFE's mailbox a document confirming the guerrilla spokesman's assertions.

The statement emphasizes that the 2d Army Division "spread the version with evil intentions" and tried "to make a lie sound true by repeating it as the fascist propaganda manuals advise."

The ELN "emphatically rejects the report about its participation in Msgr Jaramillo's reprehensible murder," the note says.

The guerrilla group recalls "the participation of a large number of Christian sectors in our ranks," as an argument to prove that its members did not commit the murder.

The ELN follows a Marxist-Leninist line. Its top leader and ideologue is former Spanish priest Manuel Perez, who was born in Alfamen (Zaragoza), Spain in 1944. He arrived in Colombia more than 20 years ago and joined the rebel group in 1969.

Police Dismantle 'Terrorist' Network in Bogota

PA0610174189 Paris AFP in Spanish 1533 GMT 6 Oct 89

[Text] Bogota, 6 Oct (AFP)— Four men, who had 250 kg of dynamite with them, were arrested today by the Bogota police who said they had dismantled a band of individuals who were sowing terror in this city.

In order not to hinder the investigations, the police did not disclose the names of the individuals who were captured during the intelligence operation in southwestern Bogota.

A police spokesman reported that the four men were arrested, following the 5 October arrest of a man who was carrying 15 kg of dynamite in a taxi.

Shortly before that, another terrorist was nearly lynched by some people who captured him in northern Bogota, after he placed an explosive device in a printshop.

A police patrol went to the site and prevented the private citizens and businessmen affected by the bombs from seriously harming the man who was, nonetheless, severely beaten.

The Bogota police said that the arrest of these six terrorists in the last 24 hours aided in uncovering a plan to destroy an electrical generating center.

A police spokesman reported that the individuals were arrested, thanks to the cooperation of the people. He emphasized that the quick reaction by a group of businessmen led to the arrest of one of the terrorists.

The second terrorist was arrested by the police after a taxi driver refused to provide service and reported him as a suspect.

When the suspect was interrogated, he disclosed information that allowed the police to locate a house in southern Bogota where four men were hiding 250 kg of dynamite.

The terrorism affecting several Colombian cities is the response from drug traffickers to Colombian President Virgilio Barco who declared war on them in August.

Army Seizes Drug Lord's Communications Equipment

PA0610213989 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1940 GMT 6 Oct 89

[Text] Bogota, 6 Oct (EFE)—The Colombian Army reported today that the Colombian "paramilitary" drug traffickers have been dealt a new blow with the discovery of communications equipment belonging to Gonzalo Rodriguez Gacha, alias EL Mexicano," "military chief" of the Medellin Cartel and a "general" in the narcotics war.

General Jesus Armando Arias Cabrales, Army commander in chief, reported that the communications equipment was packed and buried in an underground shelter and had not yet been used when it was discovered by the military forces.

Arias Cabrales said the equipment consisted of 76 radio sets of various makes, antennas, microtelephones, batteries, and earphones, all worth over $50,000. The discovery was made in Pacho, some 100 km northwest of Bogota, on farms used by Rodriguez Gacha as his main headquarters.

Gen Arias said the equipment was to be delivered to paramilitary self-defense groups in the Middle Magdalena region, in central Colombia.

The military man said the successes against narcoterrorism have continued and blows have been dealt against "their transportation, communications, and logistics networks," curtailing their capacity to operate.

The drug traffickers launched their terrorist campaign in Colombia on 24 August, 6 days after the declaration of 6-day war against them by President Virgilio Barco.

The government has already confiscated from the drug traffickers 1,056 farms and ranches for a total of 100,000 hectares. According to economists, the owners of these lands have exploded over 150 bombs in the country's major cities.

Four people have been killed during the narcoterrorist campaign and dozens of people have been wounded.

The main targets of the narcoterrorists have been the industrial, commercial, financial, and tourist sectors, which have suffered considerable losses, estimated at about 30 percent, according to experts.

Moreover, 2 bombs exploded on 5 October in northern Bogota, bombs which damaged a printing office and a bank branch. Nearby buildings were also damaged.

One of the terrorists, who some people saw placing the bomb that exploded in the printing office, was chased by several passers-by and by a private security guard, who caught him and turned him over to the police.

Likewise, the cooperation of a group of taxi drivers allowed for the arrest of two individuals, who had were using a rented car and were carrying a suspicious box, which contained 15 kgs of dynamite.

Police Seize 450 Pounds of Dynamite in Bogota

PA0710015989 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Oct 89

[Report by Diana Montoya]

[Text] Following several searches and investigations, the Bogota Metropolitan Police found 450 pounds of dynamite in 6-pound packs that were ready to be planted in 75 different areas of the city. The operation was carried out at 0500 and the amount of the dynamite found equals almost 50 percent of all the dynamite seized since the terrorist wave began in Bogota.

[Begin unidentified man recording] Without the help of the people we would not have been able to show the people of Bogota what we are showing you today.

[Unidentified reporter] Are we winning the war?

[Speaker] I think we are. [end recording]

Last night the police captured three men who are seriously involved in the planting of bombs and explosive devices in Bogota. Pedro Pablo Meza Hernandez, alias Barajas, 23, was captured when he was planting a bomb on 15th Avenue and 91st Street thanks to the help of the people who did not let him escape. Meza Hernandez is wanted for murder by a Medellin criminal court.

Hector de Jesus Carmona Jimenez and Ramiro de Jesus Grajales were captured while riding around in the car in which the bomb was placed and was to be exploded in El Tunal neighborhood. The car was packed with 30 kg of dynamite.

EL ESPECTADOR Manager in Medellin Killed

PA1010181089 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 2 in Spanish 1758 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Text] Marta Luz Lopez, manager of EL ESPECTADOR in Medellin, was killed by motorcycle-riding gunmen at noon today. Her mother, Marta Orozco Lopez, was wounded in the attack and is now being treated at the Soma Clinic in that city.

Extraditables Responsible

PA1110030389 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0222 GMT 11 Oct 89

[Text] Bogota, 10 Oct (EFE)—"The Extraditables," the armed branch of the Medellin Cartel have claimed responsibility for the murder of two employees of

Bogota's daily EL ESPECTADOR perpetrated today in Medellin, a source from that newspaper told EFE.

Miguel Soler Rodriguez, EL ESPECTATOR's circulation manager and Martha Luz Lopez, the correspondent's office administrator, were killed today in separate attacks carried out by gunmen in Medellin, Colombia's second largest city and capital of the Antioquia Department.

Shortly after the murders, an anonymous call was received at EL ESPECTADOR's office in Medellin, threatening to kill all the editors and office personnel who do not resign in 3 days.

"The Extraditables," the voice said, "do not want that newspaper circulating in Antioquia anymore."

Martha Luz Lopez, 35, who worked for EL ESPECTADOR 11 years, was killed by two men on motorcycles who intercepted her car at a corner and shot her several times. At the moment of the attack, she was accompanied by her mother Martha Lopez Orozco de Lopez, who was wounded.

Soler, who was 45-years old and had worked for 25 years at EL ESPECTATOR, was also killed by unidentified individuals while he was on his way back to his residence.

Soler, who was in charge of advertising and circulation of EL ESPECTADOR in Medellin and the northwestern area of Colombia, was married and the father of three children.

The main offices in Bogota of EL ESPECTADOR, the newspaper most threatened by Colombia's drug-trafficking mafia, were partially destroyed on 2 September when a car bomb explosion injured over 90 people.

Newspaper Director Guillermo Cano was murdered as he was leaving his office on 17 December 1986. This crime was attributed to the Medellin Cartel, which together with the Cali Cartel, is considered to be among the most important organizations in the world involved in the trafficking and distribution of cocaine.

Newspaper attorney and journalist Hector Giraldo Galvez, who was the civil prosecutor [parte civil] in the investigation into Guillermo Cano's homicide, was also murdered in Bogota on 29 March.

EL ESPECTADOR has characterized itself by rejecting and condemning drug trafficking and other criminal activities involving mafiosos.

New Wave of Bombings in Bogota, Pereira

PA1010134789 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Text] Authorities reported today a new wave of bombings in Bogota and Pereira in which one terrorist was killed, 35 people were injured, and millions of dollars in property damage was sustained.

In Bogota, seven medium-sized bombs exploded in stores, including one supermarket, and electric pylons were blown up. Police reported that one terrorist identified as Chombo Layo Lopez was killed after placing an explosive charge in the Cafan supermarket in the Zarzamora neighborhood of northwest Bogota. Twelve people were injured in the bombings in Bogota.

On Rojas Avenue and 74th and 66th Streets, 4 electric towers were destroyed and nine people were injured.

The government has decreed a curfew from 0000 to 0500 in Pereira because of the escalating violence there. Joint Army-police units patrolled the city in an effort to curtail terrorist activity. Bombs exploded at the race track agency at 18th Street and 7th Avenue, 2 blocks from city hall; at the San Jose coffee mill at 17th Street and 7th Avenues; and at a candy store on 7th Street in front the Colombia Coffee Bank. The injured were taken to the San Jose Hospital and the Social Security Hospital in Pereira.

Congressman, 4 Children Killed

PA1010140389 Paris AFP in Spanish 0755 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Text] Bogota, 9 Oct (AFP)—A Conservative Party [PC] councilman and four children were killed today as a result of the wave of violence sweeping Colombia. In addition, an alternate parliamentarian was wounded and his driver was killed in a shooting attack, the police have reported.

Councilman Victor Mejia, 50, was shot nine times by two young men at the main square in Mistrato, Risaralda Department, a coffee-growing area in central Colombia. The two young men then fled on foot, the sources said.

Meanwhile, four siblings—the oldest of whom was 15—were killed by a group of unidentified men who attacked their rural home near the railroad tracks linking Puerto Berrio and Puerto Parra, in the Middle Magdalena area, 400 km north of Bogota.

The attackers set fire to the house, which was built of wood and straw. The bodies of the four children were found inside charred beyond recognition.

According to Puerto Berrio Mayor Ivan Dario Pineda, the killings are apparently the result of some personal vendetta because their father was killed the same way in the same place 1 year ago.

Meanwhile, in Tunja, capital of Boyaca Department, 140 north of Bogota, a group of unidentified persons fired several shots at and wounded Jorge Ulloa, a PC alternate representative to the House of Representatives, who has to be taken to a hospital. Ulloa's driver was killed in the attack.

Bogota Police Commander Colonel Nassim Yanine reported that two men and one woman, who are believed to be members of a group that has recently carried out several bomb attacks in Bogota, were arrested today.

Yanine believes that the group has been virtually dismantled because other terrorists have been arrested in the past few days and a large quantity of explosives has been seized from them.

The police in Medellin, Antioquia Department, 500 km northwest of Bogota, reported the arrest of Pablo Emilio Taborda, an amateur photographer, who was found in possession of documents and other items related to Liberal political leaders William Jaramillo and Bernardo Guerra, whom he planned to attack. Taborda said that he had found in the streets three rocket launchers that were found in his house, but the authorities report that Taborda had hidden compartments in his automobile in which to carry them.

Student-Police Clash Leaves 10 Injured in Timbio

PA0610194189 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1914 GMT 6 Oct 89

[Text] Bogota, 6 Oct (DPA)—According to reports in Bogota, at least 10 people sustained minor injuries in a confrontation between secondary school students and police patrols in the town of Timbio, in southwestern Colombia.

The confrontation began when approximately 800 students from four schools in the area blocked vehicular traffic on a highway to protest the way education is being handled in this area of Cauca Department, 645 km south of this capital.

When the police arrived there was a clash in which seven policemen, two students, and one woman were wounded.

Body of Kidnapped 4th Brigade Secretary Found

PA0810221889 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2139 GMT 8 Oct 89

[Text] Bogota, 8 Oct (DPA)—The bullet-riddled body of Nury Velasquez de Vasquez, Colombian 4th Army Brigade secretary who was kidnapped on 6 October in Medellin, has been found by authorities in the western municipality of Marinilla, it was reported in Bogota today.

Mrs Velasquez de Vasquez was pulled from a taxi in downtown Medellin by unidentified persons while she was on her way to work. The secretary's body was found in a vehicle in a rural area of Marinilla (530 km from Bogota).

Brigadier General Gregorio Torres Ramirez, commander of the 4th Brigade, said he was unaware of the motive of those who killed Velasquez de Vasquez, who had worked as a secretary for the Army for 18 years.

The authorities are trying to determine if cocaine traffickers, who have been fought relentlessly by that military unit, are responsible for the crime.

Firebomb in Bus Kills 7 in Bogota

PA0810235989 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2331 GMT 8 Oct 89

[Text] Bogota, 8 Oct (EFE)—Seven persons burned to death and eight were injured today when two youths placed a firebomb in a bus carrying 20 passengers in a northern neighborhood of Bogota, the police have reported.

Four adults and 3 minors were killed in the attack, including Johana Turmeque, a 19-year-old mother, and her 2-year-old daughter Carol.

The incident occurred at 1145 (1645 GMT) in a residential area of northern Bogota, 14 km from downtown.

Luis Fernando Pataquivas, the bus driver, said that four blocks before the bomb exploded two youths boarded the bus and apparently left the bomb on one of the rear seats.

Seconds after the two youths—who appeared to be between 18 and 22 years of age—got off, the bus driver heard the explosion and the bus caught fire.

"I helped get the passengers off," the driver told newsmen, "but seven people were trapped inside and burned to death."

Army Dismantles Rebel Training Camp

PA0910221489 Paris AFP in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Oct 89

[Text] Bogota, 8 Oct (AFP)—The Colombian Army in its struggle against gangs of criminals has killed two of its members, dismantled a training camp, and seized military equipmment in northern Uraba, in the province of Antioquia.

Army Headquarters in Uraba reported today that there was an armed clash with the criminals in Turbo, in which two of them were killed.

According to the report, preliminary investigations reveal that the men were being trained by the Communist FARC (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia).

The following equipment was seized: 7 revolvers, 1 submachinegun, 1 pistol, 2 fragmentation grenades, 2 rifles, 10 kg of explosive gelignite, ammunition, electric fuses, 1 communications radio, 10 camouflaged uniforms, 21 knapsacks, and 5 first aid kits.

Liberal Party Councilman Kidnapped, Killed

PA0910164189 Paris AFP in Spanish 1557 GMT 9 Oct 89

[Text] Bogota, 9 Oct (AFP)—Miguel Angel Herrera, a councilman belonging to the Liberal Party, was assassinated today after being kidnapped in Cerete municipality, Cordoba Department (in the northwest), according to a report from the National Police.

Herrera Espinosa was kidnapped by a group of unidentified individuals in a public establishment in Cerete, a small cattle ranching and farming town in Cordoba, where several subversive groups operate.

The police added that the body of Hebert Jose Amaya, the councilman's driver, was also found.

2 Bombs Explode in Northern Bogota; 6 Wounded

PA0610165089 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1230 GMT 6 Oct 89

[Text] Two terrorist bombings in northern Bogota have wounded six persons and caused considerable damage.

The commander of the Metropolitan Police reported that the first bomb was placed at a Colpatria Bank branch on 86th Street and 15th Avenue. This bomb caused heavy damage to the bank and wounded six passersby. The wounded were taken to the Country Club Clinic, where they were treated and released.

The second bomb was placed by a young man at the telephone company office on 91st Street and 15th Avenue, causing considerable damage. The young man then entered a nearby Carulla supermarket, where citizens captured him.

Ecuador

Government Terms Marches Coup D'Etat Attempt

PA0610193889 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1759 GMT 6 Oct 89

[Text] Guayaquil, 6 Oct (DPA)—Military forces began an intensive arms requisitioning operation today in Guayaquil, Ecuador's largest city, a few hours before the start of 4 days of street marches planned by the rightist opposition which the government has termed an attempt to stage a coup d'etat.

A large number of weapons of all calibers, as well as communications equipment, was confiscated in the early morning hours while the government advanced the 12 October holiday to 10 October to undermine participation in activities scheduled by the opposition for 9 October in Guayaquil, reportedly in an attempt to destabilize the government.

Moreover, the Armed Forces announced today that the parade on 9 October will be "strictly military," thus banning any political demonstrations during ceremonies to commemorate the anniversary of the independence of Guayaquil, a rightist opposition stronghold. However, President Rodrigo Borja, a Social Democrat, said today that "forewarned is forearmed." He was referring to the opposition's announcement that it will "upset the country."

Rafael Guerrero, governor of the province, said this week that the objective of the marches is to create a climate of chaos that would lead to a military takeover and the replacement of President Borja with Vice President Luis Parodi.

Today, there was noticeable tension in Guayaquil, spurred on by the organizers of the marches, who called on the people to "harshly express Guayaquil's discontent" over its alleged neglect by the central government.

Guayaquil, which is politically controlled by rightists and populist groups, has adopted a position of virtual confrontation with Quito, the country's capital. Quito has been accused of "absorbing centralism." This rivalry between the two major cities has been frequently encouraged by the more radical right-wing sectors in Ecuador.

The rightist opposition is led by former President Leon Febres-Cordero, who in midyear threatened to "fight in the streets" against the government, after the Supreme Court of Justice ordered the arrest of his son-in-law, Miguel Orellana, accused of embezzling $150,000 during his term as secretary of the Presidency during Febres-Cordero's administration.

"They will see what we are capable of," Febres-Cordero warned. He has announced his intention to resume power in 1992, through his possible heir, Jaime Nebot.

"We are going to maintain order and peace," Borja announced today. The president confirmed his decision to preside over the Guayaquil celebrations despite the opposition's warning that "Borja must not come here," and despite Guayaquil mayor Elsa Bucaram's statement that "Borja is not welcome here."

Paraguay

Reportage on Colorado Activity, Pronouncements

Paper Calls for U.S. Investment

PY0910213089 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 8 Oct 89 p 4

[By Alejandro Escobar]

[Excerpts] Diplomatic events are an everyday thing in democratic Paraguay. Our country has been honored by the visit of Mr Keith Smith, the new Department of State director for Southern Cone affairs. [title as published] On Friday, Mr Smith met with Paraguayan Foreign Minister Luis Maria Argana. [passage omitted]

Mr Smith, the highest-ranking U.S. Department of State diplomat to visit Asuncion, [as published] made a very clear statement which we picked up at the Foreign Ministry. He said: "Paraguay's current democratic process has awakened interest and enthusiasm in the United States. These are historic times."

The most remarkable thing for us, however, was the clarity with which Department of State director of Southern Cone affairs addressed the journalists in Spanish.

He said: "We are already cooperating with Paraguay's democratic process but we can increase this cooperation and for this we must hold talks," meaning that the Paraguayan Government should submit for the consideration of the Bush administration specific proposals which require priority funding.

Since Paraguay is a traditional and noble friend of the United States, its current democratic process requires greater economic cooperation from the United States of America, preferibly FRG-style; that is, more assistance and fewer loans or credits. To quote the Paraguayan minister of industry and commerce: Paraguay basically needs investments rather than loans.

If the good will of the United States returns after many years of absence due to the "dictatorial" nature of the prior regime, then a democratic Paraguay is in the best position to deserve and obtain cooperation.

Let us hope that the sarcastic remark of one of our colleagues from the local press is not true. He said: "Nowadays, in order to get help from the United States one's country must be communist."

Needless to say, since it is democratic, Paraguay does not belong to the totalitarian communist sphere of influence. It is truly and sincerely on the side of key fraternal nations such as the United States, the leader of the free world, despite everything.

Possible New Alliance Within Party

PY0710172789 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 7 Oct 89 p 2, 3

[Text] A series of meetings of Colorado party leaders who are interested in adopting a common course of action in the future may result in the creation of a new group within the party to be known as the Democratic Generation.

This new group should bring together the previously dissenting internal factions of the party (MOPOCO, ADECO, Ethics), the Intermediate Generation group, and a splinter group from the orthodox traditionalists headed by Blas N. Riquelme, third vice president of the party Government Junta.

The Democratic Generation could command a majority in the Government Junta of the Republican National Association and in the Colorado Party blocs in the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

One of the first moves by the Democratic Generation would be to reject in the Chamber of Deputies the list of Colorado Paty members on the Central Electoral Board that was submitted by the party Government Junta, which is dominated by the orthodox traditionalism hardliners.

The Democratic Generation will probably reshuffle the current executive board of the party Government Junta, where the party's conservative sector predominates. A change in the executive board will require the votes of two-thirds of its members (24 out of 35 votes). That total is no longer beyond the reach of the Democratic Generation now that it has been joined by other members of the party's Government Junta who apparently used to support the traditionalist camp.

However, these various factions that have gathered under the Democratic Generation umbrella for decision-making purposes will proceed separately on their recruiting campaigns throughout the country's interior.

Precinct Heads for Traditionalists

PY0710180089 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 7 Oct 89 p 10

[Undated statement released by Colorado Party precinct presidents: "To the Colorado Party members of the Republic"]

[Text] In the wake of the events that occurred during the regular session of the Colorado Party executive board on 4 October, which are known to the public, the undersigned presidents of the Colorado Party precincts hereby declare:

1. Their unyielding loyalty to and the absolute solidarity of the Colorado Party precincts with the traditionalist movement.

2. Their support for the political leadership of party leader Juan Ramon Chaves, the president of the party's executive board.

3. Their strong repudiation of those who advocate internal division by promoting anarchy and the destruction of Colorado unity with their ill-intended and hostile preaching.

4. Their decision to firmly continue the legitimate struggle for the historical unity of Coloradoism, advocating the traditionalist movement's slogan that "united Coloradoism will never be defeated."

5. Their unyielding determination to support the democratic process that began on 2 and 3 February toward a happy reconciliation of the Paraguayan people.

6. That the democratic institutions of the country and the improvement of these institutions will be defended and supported by the traditionalist Colorado people, who were able to end the infamous dictatorship of the previous regime.

Long live the great Colorado Party! [item ends with handwritten signatures of approximately 52 precinct presidents]

Party President Issues Communique

PY0710192889 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 7 Oct 89 p 9

[Text] In a communique from the office of the party president, Dr Juan Ramon Chaves, president of the

Government Junta of the Colorado Party, has stated his position on the current situation.

The party's current difficult situation has lent itself to self-serving declarations, with each leader or sector trying to interpret the situation as it suits their own convenience.

In a startling document, Dr Chaves says that "in view of the malicious and dishonest campaign of insults unleashed by internal faction spokesmen to mislead and confuse party members and the people in general—to cover up the desperate isolation in which they have found themselves—the party's president feels it is his duty to warn Colorado Party members and the Paraguayan people in general of this campaign so that, aware of this situation, they can see the truth behind the appearances, lies, and slander."

Dr Chaves further emphasizes his attitude: "Our attitude is unique and invariable; the decisions by the legitimate authorities of the party must be respected and obeyed by all members of the Colorado Party."

This communique indicates that the Government Junta's position on the conflictive issue of the list of party representatives to the Central Electoral Board is firm and invariable.

Party Unity Seen as 'Imperative'

PY1010220089 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 10 Oct 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Unity Is Imperative and Democratic Commitment Is for Everyone"]

[Text] Now is the time for all Colorados to think of ways to attain a definitive unity. Internal quarrels are never positive. All party members are needed in the struggle to implement the party's ideals and in the effort to support the democratic process that is under way in the institutional life of a renewed Paraguay.

Let us not forget that internal quarrels can weaken us and our weakness can only favor our adversaries. If we want our party to be strong in its civic strength, and have cohesion behind its doctrinary principles we must change attitudes and be sincere with each other, so that we can follow the path to the much-desired party unity.

It is true that after 3 February [the date of the coup that ousted Stroessner], meritorious fellow party members returned to the country after many years in exile. They joined the party leadership seeking to bring about a rapprochement that would dignify the party that had been dominated by autocracy. It is equally true that for the sake of the internal peace of the Colorado Party and its total unification, as proclaimed by General Andres Rodriguez, those fellow party members had to take positions of leadership. It is no less true, however, that during the long absence of those party members, other leaders here is the country, in the daily struggle to defend the doctrine and the principles of Coloradism, accumulated sufficient merit and prestige to become the standards bearers of the resistance to the autocracy.

For both—those who returned from abroad and those who struggled at home—the struggle against the dictatorship was incessant and hard, amid bitter difficulties to the party's normal activities. The heavy task that fell on our fellow party members bore fruits and gained consensus over the years of arduous struggle.

For that reason, and because of the qualities of all our party leaders, all Colorados in this period in which the country moves down the happy road to democratization, we Colorados have to conduct ourselves in way that will make a definitive rapprochement possible, through a generous and unselfish reconciliation that will allow the most outstanding figures of Coloradism to be the Colorado member's authentic guides.

We must encourage reciprocal concessions among our fellow party members so that we can accept each other. This is no longer the time for conflicts; this is the time to seek a spiritual balance and to find solutions to affirm our wish for definitive peace and unity.

Reform Movement Said 'Losing Strength'

PY1010004089 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 8 Oct 89 p 10

[Editorial: "The Government Still Has Time To Resume the Quest for Its Fundamental Objectives"]

[Text] It is becoming increasingly evident that both the reform process and the development process, thought by the people to have begun in the wake of the ouster of the dictatorial regime, is rapidly losing strength and is being replaced by disputes over selfish interests or by the search for only temporary, partial, hasty solutions.

There is no sign that perpetrators of terrible crimes against basic human rights are being punished accordingly, or that there is a firm decision to punish them. Justice will be served only if these people are punished.

Efforts to recover assets embezzled by former officials of the previous regime, to the detriment of not only the people but also of the higher interests of the nation, are not going well either. The way things are going now, it may be said that only those items the defendants are "nicely" willing "to donate" are being recovered. Furthermore, these defendants are pledging not guilty, and are being released without running of the risk of being declared guilty.

Individuals who only yesterday were stalwarts of the former regime still hold office in the public administration, in self-financed government agencies, in municipal organizations, or in the Armed Forces of police. Many of the individuals are at least suspected of having committed acts of dishonesty and of being accessories to many crimes. Many of those who were dismissed received no reprimand, but rather additional benefits in

the form of retirement or pension, or in the form of an alleged severance pay. Although these payments may be legal, an investigation should have been conducted before they were made.

The administration of justice did not experience the required number of personnel changes to effect a much needed profound reform within its structure, because the courts never protected any right violated by the dictatorship, and the courts themselves showed serious signs of corruption.

In sum, there are no clear signs that the moralizing efforts have transcended the framework of mere rhetoric; it is even suspected that many of the old evils still persist, with the only change being that the beneficiaries now have different names.

The progress made in the political field has not reached the expected level either. There is already disappointment over the behavior of some political leaders. Besides, there has been no serious, honest effort to depoliticize the public administration, the Armed Forces and the police; to amend the electoral system to fully guarantee freedom to voters and clean elections; or to promote an administrative reorganization in departmental governments—especially within Interior Ministry departmental offices, which should promote the basic principles of freedom and democracy instead of those of "public order" and central control that have guided their actions since their creation.

It is perhaps in the economic sector that the lack of action has been most glaring. The plans the privatization of public enterprises—which are absolutely necessary for basic economic reasons and, above all, for political reasons—are quickly fading out. This is happening perhaps because of the alliance formed by many sectors which, despite defending deeply conflicting interests, have agreed to oppose these plans and the general good of the nation. This alliance, which may appear strange, can be regarded as normal in these cases.

The administrative rationalization designed to reduce exessive bureaucracy has not taken place, and the draft budget for next year does not seem to promote this goal at all.

There are no signs that the much needed tax reform will be implemented. Neither has reference been made to its general guidelines. No one is talking about it any more.

The few initiatives taken by the government leadership to bolster the economy are provoking some opposition which, despite being subtle, is equally effective and is not being challenged.

It may be said that it is natural and even predictable that these things should happen. It is often very difficult for a revolution—to the extent that this word can be used to describe the change that has taken place in our country—to maintain its initial driving force in time. The very forces released by the revolution are inclined to create circumstances that will ultimately weaken it.

Additionally, the daily task, the number of minor chores requiring attention, also contributes to postponing until tomorrow the discussion and formulation of the major guidelines that are, however, those which will ultimately go down in history, and that will be used to characterize a government and—more than that, an era.

One starts solving a problem when he becomes aware of it. It is in this regard that we are conveying our conviction that there is still time to energetically resume the quest for the fundamental objectives envisaged by the Paraguayan people following the ouster of the old, malicious dictatorship, and in the pronouncement that was made at that time.

Peru

'Extreme' Security Measures for Group of Eight

Larco Cox Guarantees Safety

PY0710041389 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Oct 89

[Text] Guillermo Larco Cox, president of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, today reiterated that the government will not negotiate with the kidnappers of television manager Hector Delgado Parker because the government's legitimacy itself would be at stake. Larco Cox also said that the meeting of Group of Eight presidents will be held as previously scheduled and that the government is implementing extreme security measures to guarantee the safety of visiting dignitaries and officials.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Has the meeting between the presidents of Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia been moved from Paracas?

[Larco Cox] It is a matter of logistics. The organization of the two meetings in Paracas and Las Dunas over 2 consecutive days would have meant a duplication of efforts in guaranteeing proper communications. This is the only reason we have moved the site of the first meeting.

I have just had a meeting with the ambassadors of the countries making up the Group of Eight. We explained to them all the security measures we are implementing, not only for the personal security of dignitaries but also for the security of the buildings in which the meetings will be held. Peru's image is at stake. We have to be very careful to protect this image.

[Reporter] Has the meeting in Trujillo been canceled?

[Larco Cox] We should not forget that we live in a city where rumors thrive like mushrooms. I would not say the country is like that, but it is true that rumors in this city usually spread out of control. The meeting in Trujillo will be held. I am personally proud of it.

[Reporter] Where will the meeting between the presidents of Peru, Bolivia, and Colombia be held?

[Larco Cox] In Ica, in the same place where the Group of Eight will meet the next day.

[Reporter] Will the Group of Eight discuss the situation in Panama?

[Larco Cox] It is one of the most important issues on our agenda. Let us not forget that Panama is one of the cofounders of the Group of Eight. The Group of Eight is now more appropriately called the Mechanism for Political Consultation and Agreement, but it was originally made up of the Contadora Group, of which Panama was a member, and the Contadora Support Group, which was founded in Lima when Alan Garcia took over.

[Reporter] The security of the presidents is of great concern. Is each one arriving with their own security? Are there exceptional measures being implemented?

[Larco Cox] The dignitaries might bring their own personal security forces. However, our country will guarantee the security of the area, the buildings, and their personal security.

[Reporter] Foreign sources have been speculating that some presidents might not come. What can you say as a representative of the host country?

[Larco Cox] The first thing we did was to call the ambassadors of these countries to a meeting because they also have an obligation to observe and assess our guarantees. The result of the meeting was very positive; they supported us without exceptions. The ambassadors have found our explanation on the security measures being implemented very satisfactory. These measures went into effect today. Some of you might have already observed the operations: We are not only stopping traffic to check cars, luggage, and people traveling on buses, but we have also kept a close watch on newcomers. All foreigners who have arrived in the country over the past few days are being watched. Police are checking to see if they are in the hotels where they said they would be. These operations are aimed at preventing any external aggression. We also have our own risks, and many men from the national police and the Armed Forces are involved in the security operations that began at noon today. [end recording]

15,000 Officers Enlisted

PY0910172689 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1939 GMT 8 Oct 89

[Text] Lima, 8 Oct (EFE)—The Peruvian Government has established unprecedented security measures to guarantee the safety of the Group of Eight presidents and foreign ministers who will begin meeting on 9 October in Trujillo, the country's third-largest city, 570 km north of Lima.

According to media reports, some 15,000 officers, including police, Army, Navy, and Air Force personnel, will be responsible for security at Trujillo and Ica, 300 km south of Lima.

Argentine President Carlos Menem, Brazilian President Jose Sarney, Colombian President Virgilio Barco, Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti, Mexican President Carlos Salinas, Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, and Peruvian President Alan Garcia will meet at the "Las Dunas" Hotel in Ica 11-12 October. Hotel workers and employees have been replaced as a preventive measure.

The Presidents of Peru, Colombia, and Bolivia will also be meeting in Ica on 10 October to analyze the problem of drug trafficking, which affects their countries especially.

This meeting was originally planned for Paracas, a town near Ica, but was moved to Ica for security reasons.

The national police have been confined to barracks throughout the country since last night because, according to sources, it is expected that the Shining Path and the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) will try to stage violent acts during the meetings.

The guards around the embassies of the Group of Eight countries have been reinforced with police dogs trained to detect explosives.

Police have also arrested thousands of people in Lima to check on any possible connection to guerrilla movements or to see if they have accounts to settle with the courts.

The roundups are also being carried out to find local television magnate Hector Delgado Parker, who was apparently kidnapped by the MRTA during an incident in which Delgado's driver was killed and his bodyguard wounded.

The kidnapping was carried out by a group of people, two of whom were dressed in police uniforms, in the streets of Lima on 4 October.

Newspaper sources today said that an alleged lieutenant to MRTA chief Victor Polay, who has been in prison since December 1988, has also been arrested.

Bombs Explode in Trujillo

PY1010150189 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1333 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Text] Trujillo, 10 Oct (EFE)—Six bombs exploded before dawn today at a commercial and residential building 1,000 meters from the site where the economy ministers [as received] of the Group of Eight are meeting in this city. This meeting will end today.

The bombs went off in the Montserrat neighborhood in Trujillo, 570 kilometers north of Lima. No casualties were reported, although the explosions caused considerable property damage and broke window panes within a one block radius.

The simultaneous explosions were heard at 0340 local time (0840 GMT) alarming residents.

The National Police believe that members of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) were responsible for the attack.

This is the second terrorist attack aimed at interrupting the meeting of foreign ministers in this city. Last Wednesday, 4 October, a car bomb went off 500 meters from the site where the ministerial meeting was to be held, also causing only property damage.

Police are maintaining strict security around the "Cesar Vallejo" Civic Center, where the ministerial meeting is being held. There are an estimated 5,000 police officers and soldiers guarding the meeting site.

Vehicles and pedestrians are prohibited from entering an area 200 meters around the civic center.

The ministers will travel tomorrow to the city of Ica, 300 km south of Lima, to attend the Group of Eight presidential summit, which will end on Thurday, 12 October.

Group of 8 on Ousting Panama, Admitting Ecuador

PY1010042689 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2053 GMT 9 Oct 89

[Text] Trujillo, 9 Oct (EFE)—Today in the city of Trujillo the foreign ministers of Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, and Peru began discussing the possibility of ousting Panama from the Group of Eight and eventually accepting Ecuador in its place. The possibility of expelling Panama from the group was discussed even though Argentine Foreign Minister Domingo Cavallo said the issue was not on the agenda.

Asked about the possible ousting of Panama from the Group of Eight and replacing it with Ecuador, Argentine Foreign Minister Domingo Cavallo told EFE: "We are going to listen to the proposal, but we prefer not to comment for the time being. We will see within the context of the meeting what the basis for that proposal is." Cavallo added: "We do not have proposals or initiatives any different from the issues to be discussed on Panama."

Mexican Foreign Minister Fernando Solana told EFE that the preparatory foreign ministers meeting will discuss the Panamanian issue and that Mexico will decide its stance "at the appropriate time."

Brazilian Foreign Minister Roberto de Abreu said in this city yesterday that Brazil has an individual position "but will accept and support a joint agreement."

Peruvian Foreign Minister Guillermo Larco Cox also said yesterday that Peru will propose "the final separation of Panama" from the Group of Eight.

Larco added that President Alan Garcia will propose the separation of Panama from the group during the summit meeting that will be held with the presidents of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Uruguay, and Venezuela on 11 and 12 October. the meeting will take place in Ica, 850 km south of Trujillo.

Today Larco Cox opened the Group of Eight foreign ministers' meeting in Trujillo. The foreign ministers of Colombia and Venezuela were absent because they will go directly to Ica with their respective presidents.

In a brief speech, Larco Cox called on the other representatives to struggle for the unity, integration, and independence in the region.

Cox added: "We must work for overall development. We propose as an act of justice the integration of the continent which is necessary for the economic and social development of our people."

He added that the integration process cannot be an isolated process and that unity can only be effective if the countries rescue the historic values which consolidated the independence of the Americas.

The ministers also discussed, in addition to the Panamanian and Ecuadoran case, the drug trafficking problem, joint action to deal with the region's foreign debt, estimated at $420 billion, and terrorism.

The proposals made in Trujillo will be discussed by the seven presidents in Ica.

The foreign ministers meeting is being held under police and military control to prevent terrorist attacks. On 4 October a car bomb exploded about 500 meters from the meeting site. Fortunately, there was only property damage.

Some of the security measures included the change of the foreign ministers' arrival times and some changes in the official program.

There is strict police control near the Cesar Vallejo Civic Center where the ministers are meeting. Vehicle and pedestrian traffic was prohibited within about 200 meters of the center.

The first meeting of the Group of Eight was held in Acapulco, Mexico, in 1987, and the second meeting was held in Punta del Este, Uruguay, in 1988.

Panamanian Envoy Presence 'Uncomfortable

PY1010131389 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0033 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Text] Trujillo, 9 Oct (EFE)—A Peruvian diplomatic source said today that judging by Peru's stance on the political and social situation in the isthmus, the Peruvian Government "is uncomfortable" with the presence of the Panamanian ambassador in Lima.

The source, who requested anonymity, also said that the presence of Panamanian Ambassador Bertran Sherr "can only be understood as being of commercial and personal interest."

The source told EFE that the eventual removal of Panama from the Group of Eight and its replacement by a new member will be decided this Wednesday in Ica (Peru) during the summit of the presidents of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Panama's role in the Group of Eight has been suspended because of that country's current political situation.

The same source dismissed the idea that Peru may be planning to break diplomatic relations with Panama because this would affect Peru's links with the Panamanian people and "this is not the position of the Group of Eight member countries."

Panama has had an ambassador in Peru for 40 years, but only for "personal reasons" [razones personales].

In the private dialogue with EFE, the source said that "the Panamanian ambassador seemingly does not understand the messages sent by the Peruvian Government through its recent actions."

In early September the Peruvian Government removed its ambassador to Panama, Mr Mario Castro Arenas, for an indefinite period and downgraded relations between the two countries to the level of charge d'affaires. Peru did this after announcing that it would not recognize the legitimacy of the new Panamanian Government headed by Francisco Rodriguez.

Asked if the Panamanian diplomat would be invited to leave the country, the source said that "this has not been considered because that would imply breaking relations with Panama, and Peru does not want to go that far."

In comments to a television reporter last Sunday in Lima, Foreign Minister Guillermo Larco Cox said that President Alan Garcia will propose the definitive expulsion of Panama from the Group of Eight.

The foreign ministers of Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Uruguay, and Peru began a 2-day meeting in Trujillo today and their agenda includes the situation in Panama, the fight against drug trafficking, terrorism, the foreign debt, and the integration process.

Trujillo, 550 kilometers north of Lima, is normally a quiet area, but it now gives the impression of being a militarized city. This military presence is aimed at deterring sabotage and attacks by terrorist groups.

At least 5,000 policemen and soldiers are guarding all entrances to the city. There is even heavier security at the Plaza de Armas zone, where the foreign ministers will meet. No vehicles or people are allowed in that area.

Some 2,500 Arrested in Search for TV Impresario

PY0610133489 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0142 GMT 6 Oct 89

[Text] Lima, 5 Oct (EFE)—In Lima today, unofficial sources reported that at least 2,500 people have been detained by the Peruvian police in raids carried out in search of Hector Delgado Parker, a local television impresario, and his kidnappers.

The police raids began shortly after the kidnapping of Delgado Parker, a former adviser to Peruvian President Alan Garcia and one of the most important television impresario. Delgado Parker was kidnapped in downtown Lima Wednesday [4 October] by a commando of the pro-Che Guevara group Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA).

As a result of the terrorist action, Delgado's driver was killed, and Delgado's bodyguard was seriously wounded, while Delgado himself was violently abducted by the MRTA activists.

According to the sources, the raids carried out by the police, who detain people without identification papers and suspects after checking on pedestrians and vehicles, took place on Lima's access roads as well as in some suburban areas of this city and even in downtown Lima.

The Peruvian National Police have reported that some 2,000 agents of the Antiterrorist Directorate (DIRCOTE) and the kidnapping Division are participating in the search operations ordered by President Garcia.

In telephone calls to Lima media, the MRTA has claimed responsibility for the kidpanapping of Hector Delgado Parker. Television "Channel 5," of which the kidnapped businessman is part owner, was among the media MRTA called.

More Casualties of Shining Path Attacks Reported

PY0910182389 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0013 GMT 8 Oct 89

[Text] Ayacucho, 7 Oct (EFE)—Peruvian authorities have reported that a column of 40 Shining Path guerrillas killed four peasants and injured four others last night in an attack on the township of Acosvinchos, 45 km from Ayacucho.

Demetrio Maldonado, who was injured during the attack, said that the Shining Path guerrillas kidnapped four youths and stole cows and horses.

Maldonado is the deputy chairman of the Acosvinchos peasant defense patrol. The dead peasants apparently belonged to this organization, which fights against Shining Path terrorists.

The bodies of an Army officer and two soldiers who were apparently killed in a 6 October clash with Shining Path

terrorists in Andahuaylas Province, adjacent to Apurimac Province, were taken to Ayacucho and will be sent to Lima on 8 October.

Military authorities of the Ayacucho emergency zone did not give any more details on the attack or the circumstances under which the incident occurred.

The body of Walter Valer, who was in charge of the Huamanga University printing house, was also found in Ayacucho today. Valer disappeared 7 days ago, and his body showed signs that he had been tortured.

Shining Path Plans To Cut Lima's Food Supply

PY0910191489 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1815 GMT 8 Oct 89

[Text] Lima, 8 Oct (EFE)—According to a confidential Peruvian military intelligence document published today by the Lima daily LA REPUBLICA, the Peruvian Shining Path guerrilla organization is planning to provoke a food shortage in Lima.

According to the report, this alleged Shining Path strategy, based on the theory by the leader of the Chinese Revolution, Mao Zedong, "of laying siege to the city from the countryside," is part of the terrorists' efforts to boycott the municipal elections of 12 November 1989 and, subsequently, the general and congressional elections of April 1990.

According to passages from the document published in LA REPUBLICA, the Shining Path "has reportedly gained control over an important sector of Lima's food supply and marketing network."

Official sources have pointed out that farmer in the valleys of the Peruvian coast area have been threatened by "Shining Path people" so that they neither harvest nor sell their products. Similar intimidating actions are also expected in the Sierra valleys and the Peruvian jungle area, the same sources noted.

Peruvian military intelligence officials also expect the terrorists to take direct action within the next few days by burning the trucks that supply Lima with foodstuffs.

This sabotage, the document points out, "would be accompanied by massive actions against the electric power supply system aimed at reducing the refrigerated storage capacity of Lima's main food suppliers."

The reports points out that the boycott of the municipal elections will be accompanied by a "Shining Path" call to hold a "national armed stoppage" for 12 November 1989, which will serve as a trial for similar actions in the April 1990 general elections.

Elsewhere, a car bomb exploded last night in the town of Barranca, Lima Department, close to where former Education Minister Grover Pango is staying. Four people were injured and property was damaged.

Terrorist groups also blew up several high-voltage towers. A blackout was reported in Barranca and neighboring towns.

According to a report published by LA REPUBLICA, the terrorist escalation began last Friday [6 October] in Lima and two policemen died in the town of Cerro Blanco.

In Huancayo, the capital of Junin Department in the Peruvian central sierra, the Santa Isabel High School has been the target of 10 bomb attacks over the past few days. The attacks have apparently been perpetrated by terrorists who have infiltrated the 5,000 Santa Isabel High School student population. Only property damage has been reported as a result of the attacks.

Barrantes Declares Presidential Candidacy

PY0910205489 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Oct 89

[Excerpts] Alfonso Barrantes Lingan, the socialist candidate for president of the republic, will return to our capital tonight [8 October] after officially announcing his candidacy in the city of Piura last night. During his speech in that northern city, Barrantes pointed out that he will insist in seeking national accord to overcome underdevelopment, terrorism, and drug trafficking.

Here are some passages of his speech:

[Begin Barrantes recording] [Passage omitted] We are drawing up our platform right now. On 22 September 1989, I appealed to the United Left [IU] parties that are supporting my candidacy and to my comrades of the parties that form the Socialist Accord which has been equally generous. [applause]

I asked them to call a meeting of our platform committees and, based on the general guidelines approved in (Huancani), to jointly and responsibly draw up a platform that the people in the streets and the squares will approve, a platform that we, once in the government, will then implement for the people's benefit, in accordance with their interests. [applause]

Therefore, now that I have just received the news that the Peruvian Communist Party [PCP] has ratified its support to my candidacy...[shouts of "Bravo"; applause] [Barrantes changes thought] Therefore, from this place I am calling on everyone to forge the great socialist alliance that will ensure the people's victory in the 1990 elections. [applause; shouts of "good"]

Although this platform has not yet been fully drawn up, I must announce some points: The popular government that we are proposing will be, without the slightest doubt, a type of government that very seldom appears in history because it will be an honest government, and we will demonstrate that it is honest because it is supported by the people's will and the people's mandate. [applause]

Since honesty will be a distinct feature of our government, the first bill that the executive branch will submit

to Congress for approval will be the one that will punish those who intend to steal the state's money with penalties of no less than 20 years. [applause] [end recording]

PCP Leader on United Left Ticket

PY0910210089 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Oct 89

[Text] Jorge del Prado, leader of the Peruvian Communist Party [PCP], has pointed out that it is necessary to establish a consensus ticket around the United Left [IU] in order to prevent the front's integrity from deteriorating. He said that Alfonso Barrantes Lingan should be included on the ticket.

Here are Del Prado's remarks:

[Begin recording, in progress] [Reporter] ... in face of the proposal made by the FOCEP [Labor, Campesino, Student, and Popular Front], stating that it would be ideal to establish a consensus ticket led by Dr Barrantes?

[Del Prado] Right. A ticket that would be designed to confirm the alliance in case it is accepted, right? It (?must be) a consensus ticket, of course.

[Reporter] What will happen if neither the PUM [Unified Mariateguista Party] not the UNIR [Union of the Revolutionary Left] accept this position?

[Del Prado] If they do not accept, the IU national executive board would have to vote on this position.

[Reporter] What is the PCP proposing now to achieve an alliance?

[Del Prado] We have already explained this. We have to (?do whatever) is necessary to defeat the FREDEMO [Democratic Front] and, thus, get a number of votes that will confirm the popular strength. We think that divided we—the left—will not win; we will not achieve that goal.

Now then however, the alliance must be formalized. It is not enough to make public announcements and separate proposals. Comrade Barrantes must address the entire IU national executive board: that is, the IU as such.

[Reporter] That is to say that the IU must always be led by Alfonso Barrantes?

[Del Prado] He would be the presidential candidate.

[Reporter] Would this be the ideal alternative?

[Del Prado] It would be the most likely alternative. [end recording]

Worker, Peasant Front Registers Candidates

PY1010120889 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Excerpt] The National Front of Workers and Peasants, FRENATRACA, registered its presidential candidates today at the National Electoral Court.

Senator Roger Caceres Velasquez is the presidential candidate, Emilio Barreto is the candidate for first vice president, and Victor Fernandez is the candidate for second vice president. [passage omitted]

Membership in Antartic Treaty Committee

PY0910195689 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Oct 89

[Text] Foreign Minister Guillermo Larco Cox has announced that as of today Peru is a full member of the Antartic Treaty consultative committee.

In exclusive remarks from Trujillo, Larco Cox said that, in a meeting held in Paris this morning, our country was accepted as a full member of the Antartic Treaty consultative committee.

Larco Cox said that this means that Peru will have a right to participate in the decisions regarding the South Pole.

Larco Cox chaired the opening ceremony of the Group of Eight meeting in [Trujilio], the capital of La Libertad Department.

Soviet Research Ship Authorized To Enter Waters

PY0610153289 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 2 Oct 89 p A-7

[Text] The government has authorized the Soviet flagged ship "Frityouf Nansen" [name as received] to enter Peruvian waters to participate in a joint IMARPE [Sea Institute of Peru]—VNIRO [expansion unknown] scientific-fishing reserch program during the period September-December 1989.

Before issuing the authorization, the government reviewed the reports submitted by the chairman of the IMARPE Board of Directors; a ministry resolution issued in August 1989, approving this joint research program; and a Defense Ministry, report favorably commenting on the implementation of the joint research program.

Uruguay

Official Killed While Trying To Remove Bomb

PY0810205689 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1855 GMT 8 Oct 89

[Text] Montevideo, 8 Oct (EFE)—Montevideo media reported today that Alfredo Corrado, deputy manager for public relations of the Electric Plants and Transmission [Usinas y Transmisiones Electricas—UTE] of Uruguay, died yesterday when a bomb exploded in his car.

Uruguay's National Naval Prefecture, under whose jurisdiction the alleged attack occurred, has confirmed the incident and Corrado's death. It has not reported on the causes of the attack.

Reportedly, Corrado, 46, noticed a strange object on top of his car, and he tried to remove it.

The object then exploded amputating both his hands and seriously injuring his face, chest, and abdomen. He died as a result of his injuries, the report added.

A woman identified as Irma Borda Delesca, 43, who accompanied Corrado at the moment of the incident, was seriously injured. Borda Delesca is in the intensive care unit of a Montevideo hospital.

9 Oct General Strike Activities Reported

PY1110022089 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0049 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Text] Montevideo, 9 Oct (EFE)—The 24-hour general stoppage called for today by the main Uruguayan labor organization is being carried by a large majority in Montevideo, where a half of the population lives, and on a smaller scale in the interior.

The stoppage called for by the Inter-Union Workers Plenum-National Convention of Workers (PIT-CNT) is in support of better salaries.

The Association of Uruguayan Teachers [Asociacion de Maestros del Uruguay—Ademu] has been mobilized for 2 weeks now and has gone into an indefinite strike demanding a $40 salary increase. The association also opposes an increase of the hours of classes.

This is the ninth general stoppage that the PIT-CNT has called since 1 March 1985, when Julio Maria Sanguinetti's government assumed power after 12 years of military government during which the workers suffered a 50-percent decrease in their purchasing power.

The main labor organization includes among its demands the defense of teaching, degnified salaries, more jobs, and the rejection of "massive price increases."

The 24-hour general stoppage includes all workes from both the public and private sectors.

Electricity and water services are being maintained by shifts of unionists, while long-distance telephone calls are being looked after by an emergency shift and are only put through in the cases of illness or death.

The private and official banking sectors are not working.

Montevideo Port is closed to all vessels.

Carrasco International Airport has told EFE that international flights and those of the Uruguayan airline PLUNA have been suspended, while the Montevideo-Buenos Aires shuttle service is being carried out by Aerolineas Argentinas.

The six Montevideo urban transport cooperatives have joined the strike, while the largest Montevideo bus company, which is a private corporation, is running an emergency service with 50 percent of its units.

After visiting several areas of the Uruguayan capital, EFE observed that police patrols have been increased, but there have been no reports of incidents.

Newspapers were not published today in Uruguay, while radio and television stations are broadcasting their normal programs, in some cases with shifts authorized by the respective unions.

Hospitals and clinics are only attending to in-patients and emergency cases.

The majority of Montevideo's industrial workers are observing the stoppage.

Most of the food stores opened their doors, while stores dealing in clothes, domestic appliances, and furniture partially observed the stoppage.

Many of Montevideo's stores, whose owners are Jewish, did not open their doors because the general stoppage coincided with the Day of Atonement.

Many Uruguayans took advantage of the long weekend and visited resorts and other recreational areas.

PIT-CNT spokesmen stated that there stoppage "was observed massively," while official spokesmen and representatives of private enterprises criticized the labor organization. They stressed that the strike does not benefit anyone and that it harms all the workers.

Venezuela

Coverage of Mitterrand 2-Day State Visit

On Lifting Bank Secrecy

LD1010222589 Paris Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Text] Francois Mitterrand said he favors lifting banking secrets all over the world to fight the laundering of drug money. The head of state spoke a while ago in Caracas following the end of his 48-hour official visit in Venezuela. Asked about his reaction if French banks were guilty of laundering drug money, Francois Mitterrand was very firm. They would deserve radical sanctions, he said. One should have no mercy in this field.

Departs Caracas for Quito

PA1110145289 Paris AFP in Spanish 1400 GMT 11 Oct 89

[Text] Caracas, 11 Oct (AFP)—French President Francois Mitterrand left Caracas for Quito at 1325 GMT today following a 48-hour official visit to Venezuela.

Mitterrand was seen off at the Simon Bolivar Airport by Interior Minister Alejandro Izaguirre, who is in charge of the Presidency. President Carlos Andres Perez had departed 2 hours before to attend the Group of Eight summit in Ica (Peru).

Because the Quito airport cannot accommodate the Concorde supersonic airplane, the French president traveled to Ecuador in an Airbus plane.

Mitterrand will stop over in Caracas on his return from Quito to board the Concorde that will take him to Paris.

Perez Says Panama Coupists Executed in Prison

PA1010182089 Paris AFP in Spanish 1659 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Text] Caracas, 10 Oct (AFP)—Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez charged today in Caracas that "officers of the Panama Defense Forces [FDP] have been shot to death in prison" by Panama's "military dictatorship." Perez cited "very precise intelligence" as the source of this information.

According to Perez, the officers involved were "very close to General Omar Torrijos," the Panamanian strongman from 1968 to 1981 who signed the Panama Canal Treaties with U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

In a press conference with French newsmen who accompanied President Francois Mitterrand on his visit to Caracas, Perez called for "collective action by Latin America to prevent further evil in Panama," where the "military dictatorship is indulging in dramatic excesses...and unleashing increased repression that will have unforseeable consequences."

The president said he will present the Panama issue "with great clarity" at the meeting of the Group of Eight that will begin in Ica, Peru, tomorrow. He said that "the establishment of a dictatorship" in Panama is "a threat to the entire continent."

Perez did not rule out the possibility of asking for the expulsion of Panama from the Group of Eight. He explained that Panama was "suspended when there was a slip towards arbitrariness with the replacement of Eric Delvalle, but what has happened now is an earthquake, because there is no constitutional regime; just a simple military dictatorship."

At the same time, the Venezuelan president expressed the opinion that "an armed intervention in Panama would be a tragedy for the entire continent."

President, Barco Sign Border Agreements

PA0610200489 Caracas Venezolana de Television Canal 8 in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Oct 89

[Text] Relations between Venezuela and Colombia are henceforth closer thanks to the border integration agreement signed on 5 October in Urena by Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez and Colombian President Virgilio Barco Vargas. The agreement also includes cooperation in fighting drug trafficking, something which both nations will jointly undertake.

[Begin recording] [Perez] Venezuelans are deeply proud of the strength, courage, and decisiveness with which the Colombian government and people have been tackling this aggression that knows no boundaries. Human beings from all over the world must feel under attack by this aggression, because this is an international crime that has chosen the Colombian fatherland as the center for its criminal activities, threatening all mankind.

[Barco] You, Mr President, as well as the whole Venezuelan Government structure and society understands that the presence of the terrorist subversion of the drug trafficking cartels' organized crime constitutes a major threat to the tranquillity and future of our two countries. [end recording]

At the border meeting, the two presidents received reports from top officials and the binational commissions which served as the basis for signing the six declarations between the two countries. The basic points were the illicit drug trade, border matters, utilization of hydraulic cooperation, cooperation between Venezuela's INSE [National Institute of Cooperative Education], Colombia's teaching institute, and others. President Perez praised the work by the binational commissions.

[Begin Perez recording] I harbor the strong hope that in these years we will not only be able to tackle this or that problem, but that we will be able to show as an example to our nations and Latin America that these two countries that played a key role in the independence of the subcontinent are able to eliminate once and for all the sources of friction between them. Moreover, we have simultaneously managed to agree on all matters, programs, and projects that may begin the solid process of the integration of our fatherlands. [end recording]

This whole integration and cooperation effort can come about because two countries are facing common problems. In this respect, Colombian President Virgilio Barco supported Venezuela's initiative to raise at international forums the grave situation that the payment of foreign debt is creating in Latin America.

[Begin Barco recording] The Colombian Government expresses its solidarity with the struggle waged by the Venezuelan Government and people to shake off—along with many other Latin American countries—the burden of an oppressive foreign debt that imperils the progress of our peoples and threatens democracy. Together Venezuela and Colombia must remain at the forefront of the continent's struggle, not only to preserve and strengthen republican institutions, but also to have increasingly open, participative, up-to-date, and dynamic democracies. [end recording]

100 Said Arrested After Rumors of Looting

PA0910144189 Paris AFP in Spanish 1315 GMT 9 Oct 89

[Text] Caracas, 9 Oct (AFP)—Commissioner Luis Ramon Gil, secretary of the Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services (DISIP), reported today that the security corps has arrested more than 100 people here on

the eve of French President Francois Mitterand's arrival, and after a wave of rumors that there would be looting created panic on 6 October and forced many stores to close.

Mitterrand is expected to arrive around noon today.

Gil mentioned 10 specific arrests, saying that these people "are under investigation because they were engaged in agitation in several sectors of the capital city."

He said these arrests were conducted in the downtown areas of San Martin, Plaza Miranda, and Baralt Avenue. The wave of rumors began in a San Martin market when police tried to evict some peddlers.

Motorcyclists roamed the streets inciting people to loot, while several shopwindows were broken because of violence resulting from eviction of the peddlers.

The Venezuelan capital is still shocked by the "Caracazo"—riots and lootings—in February that left 275 dead and $150 million in damages, according to police reports.

News Agency Denies Rumors

PA0710001189 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2255 GMT 6 Oct 89

[Text] Caracas, 6 Oct (DPA)—This afternoon, the official news agency VENPRESS described as "completely false" the rumors of possible social unrest that were spread in Caracas and in the interior of Venezuela today.

There were reports since noon that groups of people looted supermarkets in Guarenas, Miranda State, 30 km from the Venezuelan capital.

The governor's office of the Federal District said the incidents took place because "unscrupulous" people decided to sow unrest by "shouting there were possible disturbances with the purpose of creating unrest among the people."

Rumors such as these were spread in Venezuela prior to the events on 27 and 28 February 1989, when almost 300 people were killed and the Venezuelan economy suffered over 50 billion bolivars in losses, according to official figures.

* Vast Oil Reserves Located in Monagas

33480277c Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 22 Aug 89 p D-9

[Article by Cayetano Ramirez]

[Text] Less than 2 years ago, Corpoven [subsidiary of Petroven] was producing 1,000 barrels of oil a day in Monagas. That figure has now risen to 100,000 barrels of high-quality crude, giving an idea of the dizzying growth of oil activity in the area. Development is based on a program called Dinamo: Integrated Development of Monagas and Anzoategui.

It is indeed intregrated development, not only because it follows the line of exploring in depth old areas already summarily developed or explored by the oil industry existing at the time, reinterpreting records and working up new data through the use of sensors and modern techniques, but also proceeding on to new areas with exploration and drilling equipment capable of plumbing previously inaccessible depths. This is particularly important when dealing with complicated geology such as that found in the east, where the clash of land masses produced fissures, faults, and an abnormal arrangement of folds and location of deposits. This in turn resulted in complicated problems requiring unusual skill on the part of exploratory crews.

It is also integrated because oil cannot be viewed as the only resource to be exploited for a profit. Rather, what is sought is harmonious development with farming and ranching activities on the rich lands of Monagas and Anzoategui, as well as the conservation of nature through the initiation of new species of flora, protection of running water, and finally and most importantly, creation of the best possible conditions for residents of such areas.

This is what we were told by engineer Valenzio Cataldo, manager of the District of Anaco, a name that does not correspond to the political division of the region, but rather, a denomination of areas of action by the oil industry. We are in Punta de Mata, a town founded in 1940 and which reached peak activity in the 1940's, when wells drilled to a depth of 3,000 feet yielded oil for the machines of war. The town sank into decline when the oil industry gradually reduced the volumes extracted. It has now begun to regain its appearance as an active town with businesses and a multifaceted labor force characteristic of an industrial oil site: Hundreds of workers and technicians on the job with vehicles and equipment create a special dynamism.

Geologists Abelardo Milano, head of the Dinamo project, and Richard Aymard provide us with a detailed explanation of what has already been done and projects underway or planned between now and 1994. The new oil province lies northwest of Monagas, near Maturin, split by the highway running from that city to Puerto La Cruz. A north-south line demarcates the areas assigned to Corpoven, running westward, and those of Lagoven [subsidiary of Petroven] to the east. One noteworthy fact is that the first and main discoveries made by the two PDVSA [Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc.] subsidiaries are contiguous and so close together that some think they might form one huge field: El Furrial, belonging to Lagoven, and Musipan, belonging to Corpoven.

In 1985, Lagoven discovered El Furrial and, based on modern seismic studies, Corpoven subsequently identified the structures of Musipan, El Carito, El Tejero, El

Bosque, Casupal, Bucare, Tonoro Norte, Tacat Norte, and Travi. Of these structures, Musipan, Carito 1, Carito Norte, Carito Oeste, and El Tejero have been evaluated with successful results by the drilling of seven exploratory wells. A total of 12 development and exploratory wells have already been drilled and work has begun on 5 more. Medium-range plans for 1989 to 1994 will involve evaluations of the areas of Bosque, Casupal, Bucare, Tonoro Norte, Tacat Norte, and Travi, by the completion of 21 exploratory wells.

Geologists say that the Bosque well now being drilled has already detected the presence of light crude in the area, corroborating the extension of oil formations in northern Monagas to the west. They believe there are promising signs of light crude from this point to the area of Pirital, south of the mountain range in the interior in the direction of Anzoategui.

As work moves westward, it has been observed that the different geological formations: Carapita, Naricual Superior, Naricual Medio, Naricual Inferior, Jabillos, and Caratas have a lower yield in volume, but the crude is lighter in the different deposits.

In short, northern Monagas has estimated crude oil reserves of 5.491 billion barrels. Some 3.606 billion barrels of crude oil reserves have been discovered. Of these, 457 million are proven, 530 million are likely, and 2.619 billion are possible. This leaves 1.885 billion barrels to be discovered in areas not yet evaluated by drilling.

* Phosphate Reserves Found in Tachira Region

33480277d Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish
14 Aug 89 p D-8

[Article by Gustavo Azocar]

[Text] San Cristobal—By the mid 1990's, Venezuela could easily join the list of countries self-sufficient in fertilizer and other chemical products now being imported at free-floating dollar prices, thanks to large phosphatic rock deposits found in southeastern Venezuela. These deposits will soon be worked by Fosfasuroeste [Southwestern Phosphates].

This information, released by the Information and Public Relations Division of the Venezuelan Corporation of the Southwest (CVS), indicates that plans for initiating phosphate mining, processing, and marketing are indeed moving ahead very rapidly, making it likely that within a few years this country will have its own phosphate industry.

The bulletin released by the CVS describes Venezuela's prospects at a time when the country is going through a difficult economic situation that has imposed an increasingly urgent need to implement a whole series of projects aimed not only at saving foreign exchange that now flows abroad but also at trying to attract new revenue to help us solve this painful problem.

Phosphate reserves found in the southwestern region could more than meet the country's present demand for fertilizer and, what is more, enable Venezuela to penetrate the international market, far ahead of other nations whose reserves are much smaller than ours.

Phosphate Policy

CVS projects propose the development of phosphate deposits in the zone through a special previously designed policy that would use all possible means to ensure the country's industrial development and substantially reduce imports.

The existence of large phosphate resources in our country and interest in incorporating them into our nation's economic development based on their wide range of applications in industry, farming, and ranching activities result in a need to promote the production and processing of phosphates and thereby ensure a supply of raw materials for the productive sector, while reducing our current foreign dependency for this product, CVS experts say.

They add that the national phosphate policy "is aimed at promoting the exploration, development, and rational use of the resource, establishing an integral framework within which the different related activities are inscribed, while at the same time seeking to coordinate the management of the different public and private organizations responsible for them, all of which will help increase the subsector's participation in the process of economic and social development."

One of the actions included in the phosphate policy was precisely the creation and startup of the enterprise Southwestern Phosphates, Inc., belonging to the Venezuelan Investment Fund and whose job it is to design a policy framework through the development of deposits in southwestern Venezuela.

Deposits

The region's phosphate resources are located in two well identified sectors:

1) the Monte Fresco deposit: Studies have revealed the presence of a phosphate deposit of great magnitude and very high quality. The deposit is found in northern Tachira in the municipality of San Pedro del Rio in the district of Ayacucho, about 60 km from the city of San Cristobal, 200 km south of Lake Maracaibo, and about 320 km from the Apure-Orinoco axis in Guasdualito.

Geologically speaking, the deposit is part of the deep marine sedimentary Cretaceous formation known as La Luna belonging to the Uribante Basin. In an area measuring approximately 41.5 square km are outcroppings of two layers of calcic phosphates of an average thickness of 1 to 2 meters, mineralogically made up of fluoropathites.

2) the Navay deposit: associated with the Upper Cretaceous Navay formation made up of sandstone and lutites

deposited in a superficial fluviodelta sedimentary environment belonging to the Apure-Barinas sedimentary basin. The phosphatic stratum of economic interest is an average of 3.8 mm thick and made up of colophony and silica.

Geological reserves are on the order of 2 billion metric tons in an area approximately 195 km square, located in southern Tachira about 120 km from San Cristobal.

Guyana

Ariane Launch Postponed Due to Electrical Fault

LD2909195689 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] The launching of the Ariane rocket scheduled for the night of 5 October from the Kourou base in Guyana has been postponed for 4 weeks, the company Arianespace has announced. The rocket was to launch the international satellite Intelsat-6. The reason for this postponement is a defective functioning of the relays in the electronic equipment which controls the flight up to the launching of the satellite.

Brazil To Build 150-Mile Road Across Nation

FL0610120789 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 6 Oct 89

[Text] Guyana and Brazil have agreed to build a 150-mile road across Guyana. This would link Brazil's northern jungle with the Caribbean coast. It is not certain when the work will begin.

Guyanese President Desmond Hoyte is in Brazil for a 5-day visit with President Jose Sarney. Mr Hoyte said on Guyana state radio that the road would help increase trade between Guyana and Brazil.

Hoyte Urges New Investments in Sugar Industry

FL1010235589 Bridgetown CANA in English 2156 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 10, CANA—The state-owned Guyana Sugar Corporation (Guysuco) has been mandated by President Desmond Hoyte to go out and seek new investments to bring efficiency to its sugar activities.

Hoyte, who is minister responsible for the sugar industry, said in a speech that Guysuco requires new technology and needs to either do more work in research and development or to ensure that it has access to the results of research and development that relate to the production of sugar and the growing of the sugar cane. He said he hoped managers and workers in the industry "will understand the urgent need for some kind of association with those companies and organisations—whether they be in Guyana or outside of Guyana—which can help in achieving...the objectives of increased efficiency and competitiveness in a world where competition is very fierce and where markets are becoming regionalised and globalised."

The corporation, he said, needed to take into account technological and other developments such as the recent discovery by a Brazilian research scientist who, in the course of her work in biogenetics, discovered a bacterium, which when applied to the sugarcane will increase its sucrose content by 30 per cent.

Suriname

Discussions With Indians Planned for 9 Oct

FL0610155089 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 6 Oct 89

[Text] A date has been set for talks between the government and the dissident Indians. The Indians have been actively protesting the fact that the government has not punished the jungle commando rebels but instead has made peace with them. The jungle commando rebels apparently have caused the Indians a lot of pain and suffering.

An Indian leader said in a news conference yesterday that the talks will be held Monday [9 October] in a village in central Suriname. It does not appear that the government is willing to toss away a peace agreement with the rebels just to satisfy the Indians.

Lachmon Departs for Talks

FL0910211889 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 9 Oct 89

[Text] Assembly Chairman Jaggernath Lachmon today left for the Amerindian Village of Bigi Poika for a meeting with the leadership of the rebellious Tucayana Amazon Indians. The meeting must bring about an end to the armed actions by the Tucayanas which have now entered into its 6th week.

The most important demand of the Tucayanas is the annulment of the Kourou Accord. The rebels are of the opinion that the Amerindian population hasn't been involved in the agreements between the government and the Brunswijk gang. Assembly Chairman Jaggernath Lachmon has declared that the Kourou Accord is a state document and can't be revised. He, however, expressed his willingness to supplement the accord, or to sign another document with the Amerindians, if it is (?thought) that their interests aren't being represented in the Kourou Accord.

Some assembly members and representatives of the press will also make the trip to Bigi Poika. It is expected that the Tucayana Amazon Indians will present a list of demands during the meeting with Lachmon.

Referendum Proposed

FL1010190489 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Text] Assembly Chairman Jaggernath Lachmon has proposed to the Tucayana Amazon Indians the holding of a referendum in the entire country on the scrapping of the Kourou Accord with the jungle commando. Lachmon said this yesterday during the first discussions between him and the Tucayana Indians in the Bigi Poika Village, about 130 km southwest of Paramaribo. The heavily armed Amerindians said during the negotiations that they brought forward five demands but only one subject was discussed, mainly the scrapping of the Kourou Accord. The other demands are the immediate disarming of all the members of the jungle commando, which consists of terrorists and foreign mercenaries, and the deportation of the mercenaries. The Amerindians further demand that the government should not transfer money to the terrorists, as is stated in the Kourou Accord. The Kourou Accord is a peace agreement between the government and the jungle commando.

Discussions about the demands for the formation of a new development policy for the interior and the formation of a new national cabinet did not take place. The negotiations were suspended after Assembly Chairman Lachmon stated that only through a referendum it can be decided whether the Kourou Accord will be dissolved.

Lachmon yesterday invited the Tucayana to to continue the discussions within 2 weeks in the National Assembly in Paramaribo, the capital of Suriname. In the meantime the Tucayanas will hold discussions with members of the Amerindian community and the assembly chairman will inform the government about his findings.

Youths Form Liberation Movement Mandela

FL0610182989 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 6 Oct 89

[Text] A group of youths from the (Matuwarias) Bush Negro tribe have recently founded the the Liberation Movement Mandela. The group of youths a few weeks ago started with armed actions in the vicinity of the Bush Negro village, (Nuyakokondri), in the Saramacca District.

In a launching communique, the movement states that it fights against the backwardness of the interior. The Liberation Movement Mandela demands that the government sign a national accord with the entire inhabitants of the interior instead of the Kourou Accords with the Brunswijk Gang. The movement furthermore demands a say for all inhabitants of the interior in the formulation and execution of the development plan and in the distribution of the benefits of such a plan.

The Liberation Movement Mandela is led by (Adam Seeko).

Indians Sign Pact With Movement

FL0610183089 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 6 Oct 89

[Text] The recently-founded Liberation Movement Mandela yesterday signed a cooperation agreement with the Tucayana Amazon Indians. Both armed groups have in the agreement stated that they will fight together against the Kourou Accords and the backwardness of the interior. The Kourou Accords were signed a few months ago between the government and the Brunswijk Gang.

According to the two groups, the danger exists that the Brunswijk Gang will carry out armed actions against them and, therefore, it is necessary that they cooperate in the protection of their areas. The Tucayanas have started with armed actions since the end of August and have west Suriname under their control.

The Liberation Movement Mandela is founded by a group of youths of the (Matuwarias) Bush Negro tribe which started armed actions in the vicinity of (Nuyakokondri) in the Saramacca District at the end of last month.

Sedoc Addresses UN General Assembly 9 Oct

FL1010192889 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 10 Oct 89

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Eddie Sedoc has said that Suriname is making preparations to again tackle the development of the entire country. Sedoc, who yesterday addressed the 44th General Meeting of the United Nations, has said that with the Kourou Accord the basis has been formed for peace in Suriname.

According to the foreign minister, peace is a necessary condition for political stability. According to Sedoc, (?through this), the government can pay full attention to the development of all parts of the country. Minister Sedoc has furthermore called for international cooperation in the fight against drugs.

The minister has in his address to the United Nations also presented Suriname's 10 points in relation to various international questions.

President Shankar: Nation's Economy 'Improving'

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[Text] Surinamese President Ramsewak Shankar says his country's economy is improving. In his budget speech he says inflation went down from 53 percent in 1987 to 7 percent last year.

The Surinamese leader also said that the unemployment rate is going down as well, but the foreign debt remains high—$99 million.